

**THE AMAZING
GAUTREAUX
FAMILY ALBUM AND
NEW WORLD REGISTRY**





CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

THE AMAZING GAUTREAUX FAMILY ALBUM AND NEW WORLD REGISTRY

NO. 5

HAS BEEN PRINTED
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SIGNED AND ATTESTED
TO BY THE AUTHOR

Sharon Taylor

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INTRODUCTION

"When a society or civilization perishes,
one condition can always be found.
They forgot where they came from."

Carl Sandburg

The recorded past is available for us to discover. We can define our personal heritage at almost any time it is convenient for us to do so. The recent past and the present are not as easy to discover.

Have you ever wondered why your grandmother and grandfather so treasured a faded photograph, a worn Bible, or that small garden patch in their back yard? Have you ever wondered why the family holidays for your mother's family are different from those occasions spent with your father's family? Remembering and preserving these memories, customs and traditions all establish a family heritage. Many families have already done the research necessary to preserve their family story. Many families have not. Many do not know how to begin because their family has been so geographically separated or because it is too late to discover their recent past.

This book is written to help the individual identify and communicate with living members of his or her family. The information contained herein can only be a starting point for you, the reader. It is a general look at your name, the people who share it, and how you can go about expanding your knowledge of family history and individual lineage or family genealogy.

Your unique family heritage is what genealogists call "clues to your past." Properly collected and pieced together, these clues can unlock the most exciting adventure you will ever experience. These clues learned from other members of your family teach you the story of your origin! Your meeting with a reputable professional genealogist to fully explore the possibilities and to gain the full satisfaction in tracing your own family lineage is suggested. Procedures for this search are included so that you can embark on a new and exciting adventure of discovery of your own roots.

It is our fondest hope that you glean a new appreciation of yourself and your family tree as you leaf through these pages and begin your adventure. Happy hunting!

SECTION I

WHERE YOUR ANCESTORS CAME FROM

Do you ever wonder who you are? What makes you different from your friends and co-workers? The answer lies in your origin or as one genealogist cleverly describes, your "link to the past." Your ancestors' genes are alive in your body. True, no one person from the past is responsible for you. Only a tiny part of each past direct relative has gone into making you the very unique person you are.

To learn more about yourself, it's vital to have a basic understanding of the past. For example, why have generations of families lived in a certain city or state, province or territory? Was this their first home in the New World? Why did they leave their native land in the first place?

Perhaps the reason your ancestors left their homeland was economic in nature. Searching for a better life, many people left for the New World where the "streets were paved with gold." Others left literally for "greener pastures" where they could begin farming this new fertile land. Some were forced to leave their homes because they had been convicted of petty crimes. This was especially true in Australia which was actually first established as an English penal colony. Still others left for religious or personal freedom. In the New World they would be free to worship as they pleased. That spirit endures today as we have the freedom to choose our religion, our profession ... our very way of life.

Reaching the New World's shores was a long and perilous task. Conditions on most ships were incredibly bad. So bad, in fact, that many immigrants lost their lives during the long passage. For example, the schooner Leibnitz left Hamburg on November 2, 1867, and did not arrive in New York until January 11, 1868. From its original passenger list of 544, only 436 reached New York. 108 perished during the voyage and were buried at sea.

When our ancestors left their native land, they often settled into an area where others from their country had also relocated. As an example, over one-third of Pennsylvania was settled by Germans by 1776. Today, when a German makes his first trip across the Atlantic, he can go into almost any large city between southern Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes and feel right at home. He'll see people with similar physical characteristics and be able to relax in a German "Biergarten." Undoubtedly he'll meet other individuals who may share his surname and many who can converse with him in his native tongue.

The great New World "melting pot" is primarily made up of descendants of emigrants from the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. When arriving on our shores, our ancestors brought with them their national foods, their cultures, their religious beliefs, and yes, even national prejudices. We can find many Old World customs still maintained today, especially in the ethnic neighborhoods of our large cities.

Every ethnic group has been regarded as both superior and inferior at one time or another. In the history of civilization, power has passed from the elitists to the ostracized almost overnight. But even the most clannish of immigrants sooner or later had to mingle with their neighbors if for no other reason than to assimilate themselves in the New World -- to learn the language, to send their children to school, and to work at their trade.

Our ancestors brought their courage, their talent, and their potential to the New World. Regardless of the reason they chose to leave their homeland, they shared a common dream with every emigrant -- a dream of a new and better life in the New World.

Immigration To The United States

The story of immigration to America makes fascinating reading. Immigrations have generally flowed from the north to the south and from the east to the west. How did Europeans come to America in the first place? Both Italians and Nordic people would like to take credit for this accomplishment, but history generally confirms that the Vikings were the first Europeans to land in the Americas. There were Viking colonies in Nova Scotia, New England, and as far west as Minnesota. Around 1000 A.D., Leif Ericson, the Norseman, landed in Greenland, journeyed to the southwest and came on some region of the east coast of North America. This first settlement was named "Vinland," because it had "self-sown wheatfields and wild grapes, out of which a very good wine could be made." This area is generally believed to be what is Nova Scotia today and it opened up a wealth of timber, furs and farm lands to these early explorers.

But it wasn't until the end of the 15th century when Christopher Columbus sailed to Hispaniola on October 12, 1492, that Europe realized that the American continent existed. This most decisive event in world history began an adventure that hasn't halted since - the exploration, conquest and settlement of the Western hemisphere. Columbus' trip to America touched off the most brutal and determined "gold rush" in history.

The 16th Century found Juan Ponce de Leon, a companion of Columbus' on his second voyage to the New World, sailing down and around the Florida Keys and up to the Gulf Coast. Explorers like him began coming from many places - with one goal in mind - to ship gold and trade goods from the New World home to the Mother Country.

The 17th Century began a pattern different from the previous "conquistadors" who sacked entire civilizations, leaving nothing behind but destruction. Immigrants began arriving in the New England area (the Mayflower landed in 1620) and by 1630 their ranks had swelled to an estimated 4,640. They lived in what is now New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Massachusetts and Virginia. They came for a variety of reasons: To make their fortunes, to settle the colonies under royal command, or to escape religious persecution.

By 1680, the European population of North America had grown to more than 152,000 inhabitants. There developed inevitably a recognizable, but fluid, class system: At the top a small and ambitious group of landowners; a main body of yeomen who, once black slavery relieved them of hard labor, became the middle class; and at the bottom, the indentured servants. There were hard times, severe winters, food shortages and many disappointments in America, but success stories were also bountiful.

These tales traveled back to Europe and prompted thousands to leave their familiar homeland to begin a new life in a world where they often could not speak the language. Political, economic and social conditions drove many poor Europeans here in tidal wave figures from 1840 on because they heard that the Americans had a successful revolution where the "old society" was overthrown. America became known as the place for every man to "strike it rich," and many did just that!

The word quickly spread beyond the northern countries to the farmers of southern and central Europe. Prior to 1890 most immigrants came from Scandinavia, Germany, Ireland and England. In the following 30 years the mass of immigrants came from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and again, Ireland. During the first two decades of this century, an astronomical 14-1/2 million immigrants arrived. They were mostly the persecuted and the poor, or as described by the inscription on the Statue of Liberty -- the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Only one immigrant group came unwillingly to the New World. Black people who fell into the hands of unscrupulous kidnappers or who were sold by their enemies into slavery had initial hopes of escaping and returning home. Their hopes

were dashed after arriving on the shores of the New World, however, when families were split up and were sold to masters.

Most of the slaves came from the forested coastal belt of Africa. The Fanti, Ashanti and Akim tribes were from the Gold Coast. The Ibos (also spelled Eboes) came from the delta of the Niger River. The Mahis, Popos and Fidas were from Dahomey. And although the slaves were never given African names when sold here, records from slave ship captains and from slave auctions usually included the names of the African tribes represented.

Jewish people sought America's shores especially during the period from the late 19th to the early 20th century. As late as 1880, there were only a quarter of a million Jews in the United States. By 1924, there were 4 1/2 million. They came for basically one reason: religious freedom. In some cities of Europe, Jews were permitted to practice their religion in compounds, but as history for fifteen hundred years testifies, they were scorned and persecuted by the populace. In America, they could worship openly whether it be Orthodox, Reform, Conservative or even radical Reconstructionist.

Looking back on the thousands of lost legions who flowed into our borders, it is impossible to "glamorize" this period of American history. In reality, many exchanged a rural slum overseas for an urban slum here. The barriers to hurdle were high and difficult. But, paupers became store owners, the sons and daughters of illiterate farmers became schoolteachers and doctors. Others simply found exactly what they had dreamed of -- a tidy, happy life.

The post-World War II immigrants shed their homeland quicker than any other newcomers to our shores. These were men and women "without a country" who couldn't safely return to their Iron Curtain homeland. Many of these people applied for citizenship papers the very day they landed in America. There is no particular ethnic group among these displaced people; they lived singly and became Americans overnight, their quest for freedom over.

Immigration to Canada

Immigration and its role in the making of Canadian history is an exciting account of people representing many backgrounds and beliefs. These united over a span of centuries to carve out a new nation from an uncharted wilderness. Fortitude, heroism, and discernment were the hallmarks of these transworld emigrants, whose self-renewing vitality created one of the grandest national epics in the history of the western world: The birth and the coming of age of Canada.

Just as England was being invaded for the last time by William the Conqueror in 1066, the amazing story of Canada was about to begin with the exploration of its eastern coast by other Viking warriors. These Norsemen established the first Canadian settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows, in northern Newfoundland. Shortly thereafter, however, this Viking outpost was abandoned; and no known visitors would appear on Canadian shores until almost 500 years later.

Significant European settlement in Canada began in 1604 when the French established Port Royal in what is today Nova Scotia. Previous voyages of exploration and discovery by John Cabot in 1497 and by Jacques Cartier during the 1530s had been made, but neither led to permanent occupation. At the beginning of the 17th century a fur trading monopoly under the Sieur de Monts sent Samuel de Champlain to establish a post in "New France." In 1608 Champlain moved his post from Port Royal to Quebec.

During the first half-century of European occupation New France was little more than a fur-trading outpost. The population remained small and concentrated in the two centers of Quebec City and Montreal (founded in 1663). During the next decade about 10,000 people immigrated to New France. While the bulk of the population farmed in the Saint Lawrence Valley, French fur-traders moved throughout the continent from Hudson Bay in the north down the Mississippi to New

Orleans in the South. Evidence of the extent of this French empire is found in the place names left behind from Detroit to Des Moines and Terre Haute.

Economic and imperial rivalry between Britain, France, and their respective colonies culminated in 1759 when Quebec fell to a British army of invasion. Sovereignty was officially transferred in the Treaty of Paris in 1763 which ended the wars in both North America and Europe. The basic rights of the French population of 60,000 were guaranteed with the Quebec Act of 1774. This benevolent law, termed the "Magna Carta of the French Canadian Race," placed French civil law, the French language, and the French Catholic Church under the protection of the British Crown. Thus the political rights and the freedom to worship as Roman Catholics were solidly guaranteed for the French population of Canada. Further, the Quebec Act assured the loyalty of French Canadians to Great Britain. In 1775 when the American rebels mounted a pathetic attempt to conquer Canada, the "Habitants," as the French Canadians were called, joined the British Canadians in totally repulsing all armies of the would-be invaders.

The conquest of New France brought the first influx of English speaking immigrants to Canada. From 1763 to 1783 approximately 90,000 Irish and Scottish and then American loyalists arrived. This sudden influx of immigrants led to the reorganization of Britain's remaining North American possessions.

By 1791 there were six separate colonies: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario). With the ever-increasing population, domestic tranquility could not be guaranteed. By the 1830s it became clear that more self-government was needed by the British and British/French citizens. In 1839, one of the classic documents in the rise of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Durham Report, recommended numerous liberal reforms in the administration of Canada. Most of Durham's Report was accepted and a united Canada was given the machinery of independence in 1840.

By 1860 the four Maritime colonies had a combined population of more than 660,000. Lower Canada had a population of 1.1 million while Upper Canada had grown to 1.4 million. French Canadians constituted the bulk of the population in Lower Canada; Anglo-Celtic constituted the vast majority elsewhere.

Rapid population growth accompanied equally rapid growth in economic, political and social institutions. In 1867 the Canadians drafted the British North American Act. This was approved by the British Government and created a federal union, governed by a common Parliament, in which the majority party controlled a responsible ministry according to British principles of cabinet government. The Dominion of Canada was created by the action of the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), Upper Canada (Ontario), and Lower Canada (Quebec).

The newly formed Dominion of Canada immediately set about the task of expansion to include Manitoba and the North West Territories (1870), British Columbia (1871), and Prince Edward Island (1873). In Manitoba and the North West Territories the majority of the 25,000 inhabitants were native peoples and Metis (children of mixed marriages between native women and European fur traders). British Columbia had a population of about 36,000. Canada linked this vast territory with railways, completing the Canadian Pacific in 1885.

During the 1870s and 1880s Canada initiated a number of moderately successful programs to promote immigration. Although immigrants from the British Isles continued to arrive, their numbers declined sharply after 1867. In addition, many Canadians emigrated to the United States during these years. This pattern of declining immigration reversed itself dramatically after the turn of the century. The number of new arrivals to Canada jumped from 16,000 in 1896, to 211,000 in 1906, and 400,000 in 1913. In 1901, Canada had a population of 5.4 million. During the next 14 years, it welcomed 3 million new immigrants. Not only did the number of new arrivals increase sharply, but the origins and ethnic background of the immigrant community changed almost as dramatically.

What made this wave of immigration markedly different was the sudden increase (one third of all arrivals) in immigrants from eastern and southern Europe and Asia. Immigration from the United States increased rapidly. By 1900 the agricultural frontier in the United States had "closed" and the Canadian prairie region became the "last Best West." Migration patterns on the continent now favored the Canadian northwest. By 1905 population growth led to the creation of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Immigration dropped considerably during the period of two world wars and a major economic depression. Between 1921 and 1945 immigrants arrived at the rate of about 58,000 per year. With the return of peace and prosperity after 1945 Canada again opened wide its doors to large numbers of new arrivals. Immigration increased to 137,000 per year between 1945 and 1970. This rate has been maintained during the 1970s and 1980s.

Immigration to Australia

Soon after James Cook's discovery of Australia when the once-mythical Great Southern Land became a reality, the English government made plans for its settlement. The motives were mixed but included an eye for the commercial possibilities of New South Wales and the South Pacific, and the pressing need to remove convicts from Britain. So it was that this still mysterious and unknown land would first become a penal colony beginning in 1788 when convict ships arrived at Sydney Cove.

Much has been made of the criminal antecedents of the Australians, but what kind of people were these transported convicts? Most were petty thieves who had attempted to steal small quantities of merchandise owing to the extremely poor economic conditions and high unemployment in late 18th-century England.

These early Australians had to work very hard to adjust to a hot, dry, southern land that differed completely from the cool, wet territory from which they came. Indeed, virtually nothing was familiar to them. The plants, trees and animals were all strange. The stars were different. The seasons were reversed, and even water went down the drain the "wrong" way (counter-clockwise instead of clockwise as in the northern hemisphere). Perhaps, worst of all, the settlers had to face isolation and the "unknown."

Food shipments from England would be ruined in the early years of Australian immigration because of the dangerous and very lengthy voyage around the Cape of Good Hope and the mountainous seas of the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile, what livestock managed to endure the cruel oceanic journey of those times met their death by wandering into the vast and unforgiving Australian bush.

These amazing settlers, however, overcame privation and were active in taming the land. By the mid 19th century, an auspicious start had been made at forging a new nation. These hardy people built coastal settlements, constructed roads, fashioned a whaling industry, created a wool economy and even discovered gold. By the 1850s it could hardly go unnoticed that a sense of optimism and dreams of a new society of free men and women within the British Empire had given birth to a real Australian identity, and 1901 witnessed the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

When the Great War started in 1914, Australia raised a wholly volunteer army of 417,000 to fight for England and the Empire and keep the world safe for democracy. From the very first year of the conflict the "Diggers," as the Australian infantry came to be called, manifested a courage and daring nonchalance in battle that has since become legendary.

During the war of 1939-45, the Australians rose once again in defense of their freedom and values they had inherited from Britain. On this occasion, however, the war came very close to home. The Diggers would have to fight the Imperial Japanese armed forces, as well as the European Axis powers.

Furthermore, in this conflict the Australian mainland was bombed and the 8th Division taken prisoner by the Japanese when Singapore and the East Indies (now Indonesia) fell to the Japanese onslaught that began with simultaneous attacks on the Asian mainland and on the American forces at Pearl Harbor.

As in the case of the Great War, the men from "down under" gave an excellent account of themselves. They fought heroically in the skies over Europe, in North Africa and the Pacific. Were it not for their heroism, the war might even have ended differently.

Although suffering great losses, Australia emerged victorious from the war of 1939-1945, but it needed to increase the size of its population. Shortly after 1945, a decision was made to promote immigration from areas outside the United Kingdom, Australia's traditional source of population since 1788. This led to an influx of settlers from all European countries.

Today the Australian political system has seen to it that the country's riches are distributed probably more equally than those of any other nation in the free world. Hard work, determination and faith in themselves has assured the destiny of Australia. This amazing story is that of their country - a history of success wrestled from an unforgiving and capricious climate, achieved by a tiny, heroic population that has dared to flourish in the midst of a big, empty continent, most of which is desert. Australia today represents one of the world's great success stories.

Clues to the Immigration of Your Ancestors

At some point in our family history, we should be able to trace the person who was responsible for our being Americans, Canadians or Australians. However to avoid disappointment, be aware that you will need some luck in tracing back a migration that took place more than a hundred years ago. Somewhat compensating is the fact that an emigrant from one country is an immigrant to another country. Despite the sparse records, if his departure cannot be traced, maybe his arrival can, or visa versa.

The date on which your ancestor emigrated is extremely important. If you do not know this date, it then becomes crucial that you know the place of origin. Here you can look for direct evidence of the date of emigration.

Providing that you do have an idea of this emigration date, the logical place to look first would be in ships' passenger lists. Even though there are many gaps in the earlier information, there are many books available, particularly after 1890. These lists will usually tell you the name, age and occupation and sometimes place of origin of the passenger. The National Archives in Washington D.C. contains lists of passengers arriving in U.S. ports from 1835 onwards, though there are some gaps. After 1892, when on Ellis Island an immigration bureau was established, the records are far more complete. Also, after 1890 all ships leaving British ports began keeping regular lists of passengers.

Finding records from the 18th century is rather difficult since many valuable records perished in London fires and in wars. 17th century records become even more difficult and you'll probably need a large amount of luck. The farther back you go, the more difficult it becomes to find adequate documentation.

If you have no clue to the emigration date of your ancestor, there are alternative courses for you to follow. You could search the printed index to Probate Courts for wills for the approximate period of time or if the surname is uncommon, hope to find it in a particular district of your country of origin through land ownership records. Although it is generally easier to trace prominent emigrants, some have found their poor ancestors by way of searching written contracts of indentured servants or the records of assisted-passage schemes. Also you might look into the names of those who received land grants from the Crown which are kept by the Library of Congress.

SECTION II

HOW YOUR ANCESTORS GOT THEIR NAMES AND WHAT NAMES MEAN

Have you ever experienced your name being misspelled? It strikes one very personally because your name is your possession and identification, and it tells the world who you are. Historically, names have served as a fingerprint of life, perhaps a basic clue to one's personality. Knowledge of naming practices in our ancestral country of origin can help us trace our respective families back to a village or place, an occupation, or it can give us an idea of how our ancestors looked. How and where they began, what they originally meant and their various spellings is called the study of onomastics.

Although the Chinese had hereditary surnames 2000 years ago, in Europe until 1100 A.D. most people had only one name. In fact, this is still true today in scattered parts of the world. As small towns and villages became more populated it became extremely awkward to have three Johns, four Roberts and six Williams all in one town without any additional designation. So very gradually one of the Johns who was known for his long legs became known as John the long fellow, and eventually John Longfellow. John, the village carpenter became known as John Carpenter. William lived near a small stream that was narrow and shallow enough that villagers could cross along with their animals. He was called William Ford. The William who was Robert's son became, of course, William Robertson.

So we find that surnames evolved from four general sources: A man's occupation; where he lived or had come from; his father's name; or from a personal characteristic or physical feature.

Occupation: The local house builder, food preparer, grain grinder and suit maker, would be named respectively: John Carpenter, John Cook, John Miller and John Taylor.

Location: The John who lived over the hill became known as John Overhill, the one who dwelled near a stream might be dubbed John Brook.

Patronymical (father's name): Many of these surnames can be recognized by the termination -- son, such as Williamson, Jackson, etc. Some endings used by other countries to indicate "son" are: Armenians - ian, Danes and Norwegians - sen. Finns - nen, Greeks - poulos, Spaniards - ez, and Poles - wiecz. Prefixes denoting "son" are the Welsh - Ap, the Scots and Irish - Mac, and the Normans - Fitz.

Characteristics: An unusually small person might be labeled Small, Short, Lityle, or Lytle. A large man might be named Longfellow, Large, Lang, or Long. Many persons having characteristics of a certain animal would be given the animal's name. Examples: A sly person might be named Fox; a good swimmer, Fish; a quiet man, Dove; etc.

One of the most extensive books written on American surnames is the New Dictionary of American Family Names by Elsdon C. Smith, who is considered to be the Dean of Onomatologists in this country. His latest book contains thousands of

different surnames, their different spellings, country of origin and original meaning, and can be found in any large public library.

When you begin to do more extensive research on your name you may have difficulty finding it with the exact spelling which you use today. In fact, your name may very well have been spelled differently hundreds of years ago, or you may even know of someone in your family past who actually changed the name. Keep in mind that if you traced your name back several centuries, it is possible to find several different spellings. Language changes, carelessness and a high degree of illiteracy (sometimes the man himself did not know how to spell his own name) compounded the number of ways a name might have been spelled. Often the town clerk spelled the name the way it sounded to him. All of us are also familiar with examples of people who changed their names when they came to a new country so they would not be thought of as foreigners. Many immigrants arriving in the New World were lucky to disembark from the ships that carried them across the Atlantic with old names intact. Often an inspector glancing at a long European name would simply shorten the surname.

The shores of the New World were not the only place where names were juggled and rearranged. The same thing occurred in Europe earlier. When William the Conqueror invaded England he ordered his new subjects, who went by only one name, to adopt surnames. The Norman conquerors had given names and last names, so to keep an accurate count of their new subjects, the same was ordered for the English. Some chose their father's name for a surname. So, John the son of Randolph, became John Fitz-Randolph because "Fitz" means "son of." In Wales, David, the son of Jack, tacked "ap" in front of his father's name and David ap John was soon being called David Upjohn. In Scotland, Mac was often tacked in front of a name so Gilleain's descendants were known as MacGilleain and later shortened to MacLean, McClean, McLane, and all the other versions.

Names were frequently changed in other countries as well. In Greece, "son of" was shown by adding "poulos" to the end. Polish names added "wicz." In Sweden, Jacob's son called himself "Jacobsson," but a Norwegian Jacob's son became "Jacobssen."

As we have already briefly mentioned, some names were chosen because of occupations and descriptions. Add to this some peculiarities that various ethnic origins have, and you can further understand where your name came from. Here are a few:

- Most German names are derived from occupations, colors or locations.
- Indonesians have only a last name -- given names are just becoming common.
- Norwegians usually take a name associated with the family farm.
- Spanish families often have two surnames -- the first from the father's family and the second from the mother's family.

One exercise you may want to try with your last name involves using the Soundex System (sound plus index) used for indexing names by their sound. The 1880 Census and some passenger lists have been soundexed. Here's how it works:

1. Take the first letter of the name.
2. Then add numbers to it for certain key letters:
 - a. Add 1 for B, P, F or V
 - b. Add 2 for C, S, K, G, J, Q, X or Z
 - c. Add 3 for D or T
 - d. Add 4 for L

- e. Add 5 for M or N
- f. Add 6 for R

The letters A, E, I, O, U, W, Y, and H aren't coded. They appear only when they are the "first" letter of the name. Do not code Van, Di, Dela, or Le when they are used with the name. When two of the key letters come together, use them as one letter. For example, a name with two T's together will have only one 3 in the code. A name with a CK will have only one 2 in the code. The code number for Hilton then comes out H435 and here's where the system can help you -- so does the code number for any of the different ways Hilton could be pronounced or spelled, like Halton, Holton, Hultman, Halladan or Holtham. This could be a valuable way for you to find a hard-to-locate relative because of the different surname.

Although your last name offers you the most substantial clues to your family history, first and middle names can also be valuable in tracing your family tree. We generally think of names with three parts: first, middle and last. First names are called "given" or "Christian" names, because early Christians changed their pagan first names to Christian names at baptism. Most first names used in the United States today originate from five languages: Hebrew, Teutonic (which includes Germanic), Greek, Latin and Celtic (which includes Irish, Welsh and Scotch.)

It's fascinating to learn how easily first names fall into obvious categories. Hebrew contributed biblical names, and about one half of our population have first names from the New Testament such as Elizabeth, Mary, John and Joseph. The Teutonic tongues gave us names linked with warlike characteristics, such as Charles (to become adult), or Ethel (noble.) The Greek, Latin and Celtic languages also gave us names for personal characteristics and abstract qualities. For example, the Greek name Andrew means "manly;" and the Latin Victor means "victory in battle;" Names of Celtic origin are almost poetic, such as Kevin meaning "gentle and beloved" and Morgan which is "sea dweller."

While there are a wealth of first names available, the actual selection process has been somewhat limited. It is necessary to remember that in 1545 the Catholic Church made the use of a Saint's name mandatory for baptism, so for centuries first names have been confined to the John-and-Mary tradition. In fact, in all western countries during the Middle Ages, there were only about 20 common names for infant boys and girls. And John and Mary were most frequently used.

In the 1600s the Protestants rejected anything associated with Catholicism, so in came names from the Old Testament, such as Elijah, Rebekkah and Joshua.

Middle names weren't used until the 15th Century when a second "first" name was used as a status symbol by German nobility. Many years passed before this practice became widespread, and in the United States, did not become popular until after the Revolutionary War, when the fashion was to use the mother's maiden name.

Perhaps you have or will come across an ancestor's name with what appears to be a title. For example, "Esquire" following a name meant someone much respected, one step away from a knight. "Gentleman" was one step down from an Esquire. The title "Goodman" (or a woman was called "Goody" or "Goodwife") meant the person was head of a household. Many other terms from our past have changed meaning. Esquire and Gentleman were expanded through the years to include persons with special social standing in the community -- doctors, clergymen, lawyers. Also "Senior" and "Junior" placed immediately following a name did not necessarily imply father and son relationship. They could have been an uncle and nephew who bore the same name and lived near each other. The term cousin was widely used to mean an extended family, not legally just the child of an aunt or uncle.

SECTION III

HOW ANCESTRAL COATS OF ARMS WERE GRANTED

Since the early 13th Century, Coats of Arms and Heraldry have been a source of great fascination as well as a subject of true historical importance. Researching your Coat of Arms can be helpful in finding clues to your family roots and can lead you on a path landscaped with history, interesting stories and considerable humor. It is easy to understand why the more than half a million Coats of Arms recorded by individuals with their respective family name are still being researched and studied today after more than seven centuries.

Coats of Arms for most names are associated primarily with European medieval culture and have been recorded in heraldic archives. Germany, France and Italy have no current heraldic system (there has been no monarchy in any of these lands for some time) but the interest in Coats of Arms remains strong. Spain, without royal rulers until recent times, has always done a conscientious job of maintaining heraldic records. There are approximately 100,000 English arms, including Wales and the six northern Irish counties, on the rolls of the Royal College of Arms in London. The Scots maintain their own heraldry, governed by their own tradition and rules, as do many old craft guilds including bakers, surgeons, dentists, barbers, journalists, and even circus riders. Arms are also designed and used by countries and their military establishments, fraternities and sororities, corporations and Catholic bishops. But originally Coats of Arms were issued to and registered for individuals.

Under most heraldic rules, only first sons of first sons of the recipient of a Coat of Arms are permitted to bear their ancestor's arms. Younger sons may use a version of their father's arms, but the rules of heraldry say that they must be changed ("differenced") somewhat. If the bearer of a Coat of Arms (called an "Arminger") dies without male heirs, his daughter may combine her father's arms with her husband's arms. This process is called "impaling." Although these principles seem very archaic, stiff and formal today, they do give us an idea of the rich, protective tradition which has surrounded heraldry through the ages.

How the term "Coat of Arms" evolved makes an interesting story. Because wars were almost a continual occurrence during the Middle Ages, more and more armor was added to a knight's battle uniform until the medieval warrior was finally protected from head to toe. The metal suit of armor always included a helmet to protect the head, thus it was virtually impossible to tell one knight from another. A means of identification was necessary. A colorful solution first came as knights painted patterns on their battle shields. These patterns were eventually woven into cloth surcoats which were worn over the suit of armor. In fact, many a horse was also seen prancing around in a fancy cloth surcoat with its master's Coat of Arms ablaze on the side. This colorful identification probably became as important to this person as his name, and the Coats of Arms were certainly displayed with great pride. As more designs were created, it became necessary to register or copyright these designs. Records were kept that gave each knight exclusive rights to his arms. In many cases, records were then compiled listing the family name and an exact description of its Coat of Arms. These are called "armorials" or "blazons."

The word "heraldry" is associated with Coats of Arms due to the role of the "herald" in recording the blazons, and comes from a common practice at a medieval sporting event. Tournaments (or jousting contests) were popular during the days of knighthood, and as each soldier was presented at a tournament, a herald sounded the trumpet and then announced the knight's achievements and described his arms. The heralds would then record the arms as a way of insuring that a family maintained its protective rights to have and use its individual arms.

Historically, different creatures of nature denoted certain characteristics, and various inanimate shapes implied certain traits or historical factors. For example, the chevron symbolized protection, and has often been placed on arms to tell others that its bearer achieved some notable feat. A symbol (or charge) placed on a Coat of Arms usually provided clues to a person's being. Some arms are an artistic interpretation of a person's name (many of the Fisher arms include dolphins or other fish). Many arms reveal a person's occupation. Others tell about less tangible characteristics, such as the early bearer's hopes and aspirations. For example, hope is shown by a wheat garb or sheaf, and joy by garlands of flowers or a red rose. Crosses and religious symbols often meant that the knight was a veteran of one of history's bloodiest battles - the Crusades.

The first arms were quite simple, consisting only of the shield. The design was set off with a horizontal or vertical band, star or half-moon; however, the renderings became more complex during later times. Immediately above the shield is the helmet, whose style depends on the country and the status of the early bearer. Generally, the silver profile helmet is used because these specifics are hard to trace. The wreath or torse is mounted on top of the helmet. The crest wasn't included in the Coat of Arms until the 13th Century. The crest (attached to the helmet) was the emblem that survived when the banner was destroyed and the shield shattered, as a rallying symbol of the knights courage. The lambrequin, or mantling, was once cloth which hung down from the helmet to cover the back of the neck. It meant that the bearer had been to battle. Standardized mantlings are often used to illustrate different Coats of Arms.

Some families have also passed down mottos through the ages. They may have begun as war cries or were a variation of a family name. They might express piety, hope or determination, or commemorate a deed or past occasion. The historical tradition of Coats of Arms became more complicated as the designs became more complex. By 1419, Henry V of England found it necessary to impose rigid legal regulations over the use of Coats of Arms because court battles were becoming quite numerous. The good king forbade anyone to take on arms unless by right of ancestry or as a gift from the crown. Later, Richard III even sent the heralds (now Royal Authenticators of Arms) into the shires on what were called "visitations." Unbelievable as it may seem to us today, these visitations were held once every generation for almost two centuries for the sole reason of officially verifying, listing or denying arms in use. It is interesting to note that the language most commonly used by the heralds was Norman French, the court language of the time. For instance, the blazon written in the Norman French language, "D'azur a une fortune, posse sur une boule d'or," can be translated as follows: Blue with the figure of fortune standing on a gold ball. Interestingly you'll find that even the most complex blazon is normally only one sentence long.

You can easily learn the different parts of the Coat of Arms. They are:

- The "shield" which is called the escutcheon.
- The decorative designs on the shield which are called the "charges."
- The "crest" (usually an animal) rests on top of the shield. As part of the crest, there are the "helmet" and "mantle" which are fancy representations of the protective cloth knights once wore.
- And last, is the "motto" which may be in any language, but in England is usually in Latin.

You'll find that even the hues used in heraldry represent a clue about the bearer. The tinctures used are divided into metals, colors and furs. The metals

used are gold and silver. Gold (or yellow) denotes generosity, valor or perseverance. Silver (or white) represents serenity and nobility. The colors are red, blue, green, black and purple. Red represents fortitude and creative power and blue indicates loyalty and splendor. Green means hope, vitality and plenty, while black is for repentance or vengeance. Purple means loyalty and splendor.

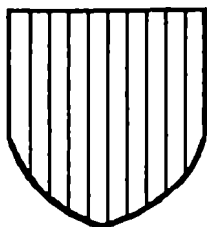
The furs most commonly used are ermine and vair. Ermine represents dignity and nobility; vair, a high mark of dignity. Rarely used are the colors reddish purple and orange-tawny, both said to be marks of disgrace due to "abatement of honor." Because designs were so important on the battlefield, so was the display of colors. The important rule to remember here is that metal is always displayed on color and color always on metal. For example, blue on gold, not blue on green, as it would lose its clarity or distinctiveness of design.

The charges on the field you will most likely see are the lion, the rose and the lily, the most widely-used designs. Then there are the ordinaries: the honorable ordinaries and the sub-ordinaries. These are geometrical figures used as charges on the field. The seven honorable ordinaries are the bend, the chevron, the chief, the cross, the fess, the pale and the saltire. The 14 sub-ordinaries are the annulet, the billet, the bordure, the canton, the flaunch, the fret, the gyron, the inescutcheon, the label, the lozenge, the orle, the pile, the roundel, and the tressure. The partition lines are used to separate the field and to border the honorable ordinaries and sub-ordinaries. There are eight basic styles: indented, inverted, engrailed, wavy, nebuly, embattled, raguly and dovetailed. The ordinaries and partitions were originally additional pieces that were added onto the shield to strengthen it. These would be painted to enrich the decoration on the field and eventually became a traditional component of the shield and of the charges.

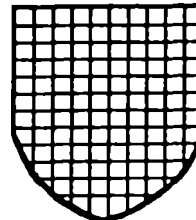
Colors Used In Heraldry

The tinctures used in heraldry are divided into metals, colors and furs. These are indicated in black and white by drawings by a system of lines or dots that was introduced in the 17th Century by the Italian Herald Silvestre de Petra-Sancta.

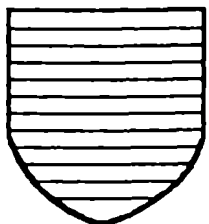
THE COLORS



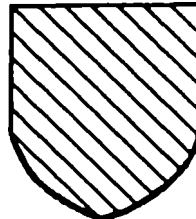
Red-Gules depicted by perpendicular lines, represents fortitude and creative power.



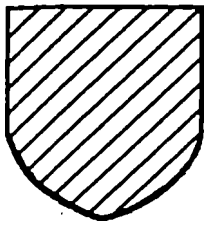
Black-Sable depicted by crossed lines, represents repentance or vengeance.



Blue-Azure depicted by horizontal lines, represents loyalty and splendor.

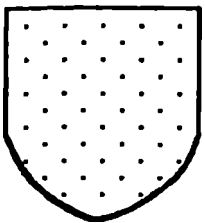


Green-Vert depicted by lines from the right-hand upper corner to the lower part, represents hope, vitality and plenty.

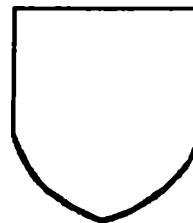


Purple-Purple depicted by lines from top left corner to the right lower corner, represents loyalty and splendor.

THE METALS

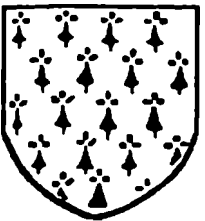


Gold-Or depicted by dots or points, denotes generosity, valor and perseverance.

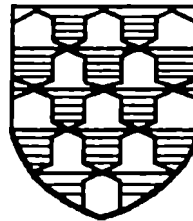


Silver-Argent or White depicted by a white space, represents serenity and nobility.

THE FURS



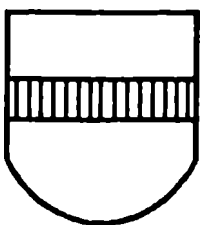
Ermine-Erm depicted by a white field with black spots, represents dignity and nobility.



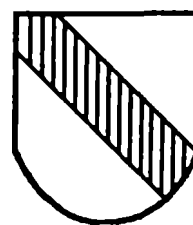
Vair-composed originally of fur pieces but now silver and blue flower shapes in contrasting rows, represents a high mark of dignity.

Ordinaries, Partitions And Charges Most Frequently Used On Coats Of Arms

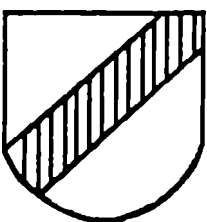
The ordinaries in heraldry are believed to have originated from the bars of wood or iron that were used to strengthen or fasten the early shields. Generally they are very simple geometric forms and were the earliest heraldic figures. They include the Bar, Barre (or Bend Sinister), Bend, Chevron, Chief, Cross, Fess, Pale and Saltire.



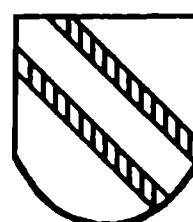
BAR-one of the Honorable Ordinaries, being one-fifth of the shield.



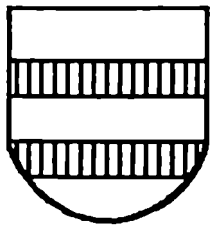
BEND-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



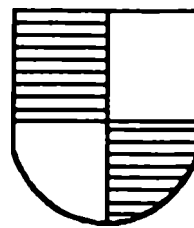
BARRE (or Bend Sinister) - one of the principal Ordinaries.



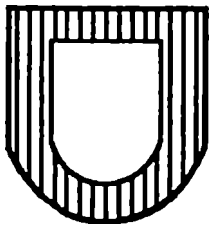
BENDLET



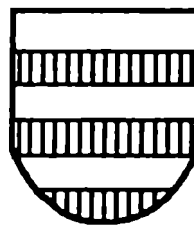
BARRY



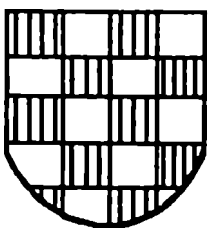
QUARTERED



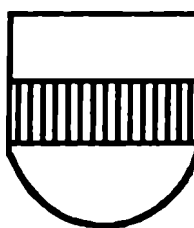
BORDER-a Sub-ordinary.



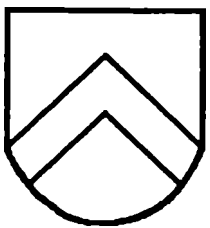
FASCES



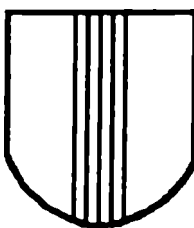
CHEQUY-a Sub-ordinary.



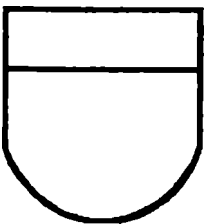
FESS-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



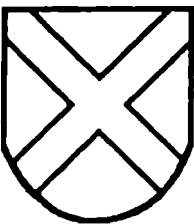
CHEVRON-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



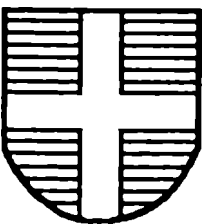
PALE-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



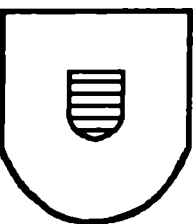
CHIEF-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



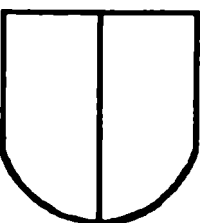
SALTIRE-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



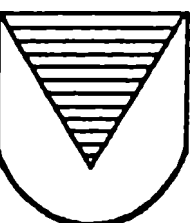
CROSS-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.



INNER SHIELD-(or escutcheon)-a Sub-ordinary.



PARTY PER PALE



PILE-a Sub-ordinary.

SECTION IV

HOW YOU CAN DISCOVER YOUR ANCESTORS

The process of how to trace your family history can be summarized in this one paragraph. You begin simply by questioning the elders of your family and constructing a miniature family tree. After you learn how to prepare family group record and research charts, you then fill in the missing links. All genealogical research must proceed from the known to the unknown.

Before you begin, read and learn as much as you can about the methods and techniques that others have found to work for them. We recommend a number of fine books on the subject herein and most of them are available at your local library.

You will find yourself collecting family records soon enough. Bibles, old letters, scrapbooks, diaries, photo albums, newspaper clippings and legal documents are like fingerprints left behind by your relatives to help you solve the mystery of your past. In other words, exhaust family sources first. And keep in mind your chief goal: To find out the facts about your forebears. This process may not lead to a grand and illustrious family line, but it can be challenging, educational and entertaining.

Your ancestors could be scholars or scoundrels, knights or knaves, princes or pirates and lords or loafers. But whatever they were, they are an important part of your heritage.

The science of tracing your family back through the centuries is called genealogy, but that hardly tells of the fun and challenge of climbing a family tree. The intrigue in tracing is that once you start, you never know where you're going or what you'll find when you get there.

As you consider tracing your family tree you are undoubtedly aware that you can employ the services of an experienced researcher or genealogist who, for varying fees, can trace your ancestry more extensively than you might be able to do yourself. We highly recommend that you employ a certified researcher if you can afford to do so. When hiring someone you should review all of your past efforts and accumulated records and data so that they will not find themselves duplicating your own past effort. In the United States, write to The Board for Certification of Genealogists, P. O. Box 19165, Washington, D.C. 20036. In Canada, contact the Alberta Genealogical Society, Box 3151, Stn. A, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2G7; British Columbia Genealogical Society, Box 94371, Richmond, B.C. V6Y 2A8; The Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Stn. Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2L7. Australians should write to the Society of Australian Genealogists, Richmond Villa, 120 Kent St., Sydney NSW 2000. They can provide you with a list of certified researchers in your area and also advise you on how to go about finding a European researcher.

To set up your family history program requires very little in the way of supplies. Here's what you'll need:

- Two loose-leaf binders, one for your notes and ongoing research, the other for your permanent family history book.
- Personal road maps to your family history. Genealogists call these "pedigree charts" and "family group sheets." Samples are included in this chapter.
- Family history question sheet. This you can easily make up yourself. It's helpful when gathering material because it reminds you of what you want to be sure to ask.

- A tape recorder is also helpful, although not mandatory.

Where to begin? First, with yourself. Sit down and search your memory and records (family Bible, scrapbooks, letters) for every bit of information you can find on names, places and dates. The next step is to seek out your oldest relatives. While the word "interviewing" sounds very formal, that's just what you'll be doing. Interview them by mail or ask another relative or family friend to talk with them. Before you visit your relatives though, write a brief note telling them about the kinds of information you want from them. Then give them a few weeks to look for scrapbooks or mementos which most likely will jog their memory about the past.

If an in-person visit isn't possible, then you'll need to compile an informal questionnaire. Write it in "fill in the blank" style and your relative won't feel overwhelmed by answering your questions by mail. Tell them about your project, and try to stir up their enthusiasm. And remember to include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the reply.

As mentioned, a family history should be more than a collection of names, dates and places. It should be a collection of artifacts. Here's where to look:

Vital records: birth, death and marriage certificates.

Personal records: journals, diaries, letters, newspaper clippings, photos, baby books, wedding albums, funeral booklets, work and retirement records.

Legal papers: contracts, tax bills, wills, deeds, mortgages.

School records: diplomas, yearbooks, awards, alumni papers.

Religious records: baptismal, marriage, church membership, family Bible.

Government records: military discharge papers and awards, citizenship or naturalization papers, passports, business licenses, social security cards, income tax forms.

Health records: vaccination, hospital, insurance, doctor bills.

No family historian spends all his time in the attic or talking with relatives as the above might suggest. He also becomes very familiar with public libraries, genealogical/historical societies and their periodicals, private libraries with special genealogical collections, state libraries or archives, and cemeteries where family members have been buried.

And don't forget that the national capitals hold a wealth of census records. You'll find military records, veterans' pensions, and veterans' bounty land grants as well as ships' passenger lists and naturalization records.

The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) of Salt Lake City, Utah, is one of the largest and most important genealogical libraries in the world. You'll never do much reading about genealogy without being directed to this facility with its vast lists and records of names. The Mormons' interest in genealogy is directly related to their faith, which holds that families are sacred units linked in heaven "for time and all eternity." Each Mormon is bound by this faith to keep complete and accurate records of his immediate family, trace his direct line back as far as possible and arrange the temple baptism of his ancestors. In the 1930s, the Mormons began microfilming the records of towns, cities, churches and private organizations from all over the world. They have amassed more than one million 100-foot rolls of microfilmed records, which are protected from the elements and natural disasters in deep vaults carved out of granite in a mountain near Salt Lake City. The collection is growing at a rate of 50,000 reels a year and is not confined to members of their church and the facilities are free to Mormons and non-Mormons alike. Write to the Society for a complete list of the services offered. The address is 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. There are 190 branch libraries in the world, so your research (once you find out how the Mormons can assist you) can

possibly be done close to your home. But a trip to a historical library of the genealogical section of a large library is what really gets your family search underway.

Perhaps no experience is more thrilling than returning to the original country of one's ancestors. This is a special treat that you should begin planning right away; it will bring your research to life. But before you leave, you should be well-armed with all the facts you can collect about your immigrant forebears. This includes knowing your ancestor's name, the locality within the old country from which he originally came, and the date (as close as possible) of the emigration.

How far back you will be able to trace your family depends on your persistence and your luck. If a sufficient amount of information on your family has survived through the years, your chances of filling in family branches are better. If you're a first- or second-generation member of your family, then you probably know the name of the town where your ancestors lived overseas. Then your venture rests on how well records were preserved there. If you're not sure where your relatives lived in the old country, you can play detective by locating copies of your ancestors' marriage and death certificates in your country or by finding them in the records of the federal census taken when your family came to the New World (immigrants were required to give the year of their arrival in their new country and the date and place of their birth.)

If you're descended from the enormous number of immigrants who came to your country in the middle of the 1800s, you may find just what you're looking for in the federal census records of the last half of that century, particularly in the 1880 census, in which individuals were asked to identify their parents' state or country of birth. This could continue your search back as much as 175 years.

If you are able to move back into the 1500s (remember this may take years of research), then you'll need to run into a titled line to progress further because prior to the 16th Century, the only family records kept were those of royal, noble and gentle families. But if you cross this hurdle and link yourself to one of these families, you may be able to go further because some European royal lines stretch back to the 3rd or 4th Centuries.

The Family History Questionnaire

The sheet itself is mostly self-explanatory. Begin at the top where the information is relatively easy to uncover and progress to the bottom where your genealogical research gets tougher (and more interesting). Number your sheets consecutively and always file them in numerical order -- so you can easily cross reference the sheets with the Pedigree Charts. Here's the progression of who should fill out the sheets:

1. Begin with yourself. This will immediately "educate" you on what you'll be asking others to do.
2. Next, ask each of your brothers and sisters to prepare a sheet.
3. Then your father.
4. Each of his brothers and/or sisters.
5. Your mother.
6. Each of her brothers and/or sisters.
7. Your father's father.
8. Each of your grandfather's brothers and/or sisters.
9. Your father's mother.
10. Each of your grandmother's brothers and/or sisters.
11. Your mother's mother.

The Pedigree Chart

This chart will assist you in plotting your roots. Once completed, it will contain the story of family relationships for four generations. One word of advice: Be sure to use full names, not initials or abbreviations. Remember, too, that while these charts lack room for the "color" aspects of your research, while you are filling in the blanks you are also learning about individuals. Who married whom? What the various personalities and physical characteristics were like. It's information like this that brings your research to "life."

Where To Write For Official Records

Record-keeping was never as sophisticated as it is today when computers store volumes of information about each and every one of us. But begin your search on the assumption that there should be an official certificate filed IN THE PLACE WHERE THE EVENT HAPPENED for every birth, death and marriage that transpired in the New World. When writing to the Vital Statistics offices, here's what you should be sure to include:

- Full name of the person whose certificate you want.
- Sex and race of that person.
- His or her parents' names, including mother's maiden name.
- Exact date of birth, death or marriage (month, day and year).
- Exact place of birth, death or marriage (include the hospital if any).

You can ask for a full copy (the certificate in its entirety) or the short form (less information, but also less expensive). You may have to write two letters: One to find out the cost and the second one to place your order. The fee should be moderate if you include enough information so that the document can be easily obtained because the charge is for looking up the certificate. If a person is still living, it's best to have them obtain the documents themselves because some areas won't supply this information to others.

Resources For Tracing Your Family Tree

BOOKS:

United States

American Society of Genealogists. Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources 1960-1971.

Doane, Gilbert H. Searching for Your Ancestors. 1973.

Everton, George B. The Handybook for Genealogists. 1971.

Kirkham, E. Kay. Research in American Genealogy. 1956.

Canada

Baker, Eunice Ritter. Searching Your Ancestors in Canada. 1974

Baxter, Angus. In Search of Your Roots: A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Ancestors. 1980.

Jonasson, Eric. The Canadian Genealogical Handbook, a Comprehensive Guide to Finding Your Ancestors in Canada. 1978.

Australia

Gray, Nancy. Compiling Your Family History. 1985.

Hansen, Neil. Guide to Genealogical Sources - Australia and New Zealand. 1963.

Johnson, Keith and Sainty, Malcolm. Genealogical Research Directory. 1985.

Puttock, A. G. Tracing Your Family Tree. 1979.

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES:

United States

Church of the Latter Day Saints
107 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Newberry Library
60 West Walton
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Canada

Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N3

National Library
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4.

Australia

National Library of Australia
Parkes Place
Camberra. 2600

Mitchell Library
MacQuarie Street
Sydney, NSW

FAMILY HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

VITAL STATISTICS

Your full name	Date and place of birth	Residence	Religious affiliation
(maiden name, if any)			
Father's name	Date and place of birth	Mother's name	Date and place of birth
		(maiden name)	
Education	Date and place of marriage	Spouse's name	

YOUR CHILDREN

Sex	Name	When born where	When married where	Married to	If dead, when and where
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

FAMILY HISTORY INFORMATION

What do you know about the family surname? _____

Are there traditional first, middle, or nicknames? _____

Do you know the name of your immigrant ancestor? _____

What country did he come from? _____

When and how did he arrive in this country? _____

What was his occupation? _____

Which ancestors served in the military? _____

Is there a family cemetery? _____

Are there any notorious characters, famous people, knights, or royalty in the family? _____

Do you know anyone in the family working on genealogy? _____

Does anyone still own old photos, letters, family Bible, etc.? _____

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of person making out this sheet: _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____

Date _____

No. 1 on this chart is the same person as no. _____ on sheet no. _____

SECTION V

HOW YOU CAN DESIGN YOUR OWN HERITAGE TOUR TO THE LAND OF YOUR ANCESTORS

As you study your family heritage you go beyond establishing a personal identity, thinking of yourself as Irish, German, Swedish, or whatever your ethnic mixture. Your grandmothers and grandfathers lead you to new paths of understanding and appreciation of the history and geography of the locales they inhabited, the occupations they undertook, and the customs and traditions they practiced. As you trace your family and identify people and places in your family history, you will want to visit them or the areas where they lived. Not only will you want to know exactly where your family originated, you will want to know about their customs, traditions and the way they lived.

Imagine the thrill of visiting an ancient castle, or, perhaps an entire village or town named for your ancestors. To walk the land they walked ... to see the towns and villages and even the houses where they lived. You'll gain a new sense of pride in your heritage and you're bound to know yourself better as a result.

The families of the most recent immigrants may already know the towns or villages of their origins. However, those whose families have been more than three generations in the United States, Canada, or Australia may have more difficulty locating the Old World homes of their ancestors.

Usually each country has patterns of migration within, that conform to that country's particular history. In the United States and Canada the majority of the earliest settlements were on the East Coast. As these settlers made their fortune, or as they needed fresher opportunities, they began to settle new areas. In these countries the largest movement of settlements was from east to west.

There are many ways that you can visit your family homeland. The first and easiest is to visit major cities or take an organized tour. In this way you can discover the language, traditions and culture that support the uniqueness of your ethnic heritage. This sort of tour is most easily arranged through a travel agent.

With a little more work, however, you can design a more personalized tour. Utilize the information that you've already learned about your ancestors and plan to spend some time in the region, town, village or even neighborhood where your known ancestors once or still do live. Also, purchase a guidebook for the country. The Michelin Green Books can be inexpensively purchased and include valuable information presented on the culture and the history of the regions, cities, towns and villages. Highlights of important festivals are usually included as well. This information may help you decide when to plan your personalized trip. You may decide to plan the entire itinerary if your outline of events and places to visit is extensive. Or, perhaps you may want to allow yourself one or two days away from the "organized tour" discussed above. Remember to give yourself enough time if indeed you do wish to try to find possible family members. You will need time to look in the telephone directories, call likely prospects and set up meetings or research the record books of the local churches or town halls. Either trip can be planned by yourself or your travel agent and can give you a real sense of where your roots have come from. The major problem is that one visit is never enough. You will undoubtedly become even more interested in your origins.

To design a more specific trip you will need to do a good deal of research and may even hire a professional genealogical authority. For a fee, these individuals will be able to produce fascinating information about your family. These genealogical reports can be the basis for designing a specific visit to your homeland.

There is no one person who can do your search that will not want and need your help. For this reason, it is important to always be talking to the older

members of your family. You will be surprised at how much your conversations will revive their memories. Also, share your information with your immediate cousins, brothers and sisters. They too have heard bits and pieces of your family story through the years. You have embarked on a new and invigorating hobby that demands all the skills of Sherlock Holmes!

Frequently you will have to examine records in the United States, Canada or Australia which will necessitate writing to county, state or federal record-keeping institutions for copies of various documents that point the direction of where to find a particular family member. Also, you'll be writing to the Chambers of Commerce in the cities or towns where you wish to research for the addresses and hours of operation of the libraries and offices you wish to visit. The information you are seeking will vary, but primarily you will be looking for original birth, death, land ownership, and immigration records for indications of specific towns and villages in the Old World. Also, use the Directory in this book for contacts, as well as the other resources previously discussed in Section IV.

Local trips within your state or country may be necessary in your further search and can be fun for the entire family. Intersperse your time with the books by exploring the city, the historical sights, and other local points of interest and give yourself the real flavor of the city and area.

Once enough information has been collected for you to design your trip to possible Old World origins it will be necessary for you to retrace your family's geographic movements. Begin by creating a Family Location File Form on index cards, being sure to have a card for each different location. On the front of the card, record the town or village, county, state, country, as well as the individual's name, last known address, occupation, etc. Be sure to record the appropriate census year so that you can easily locate the people listed for that location in the census records. On the reverse side of the card, list the places in that particular location where more information can be discovered such as the local newspaper name and address, the local courthouse, library, historical society and any other possible relatives. Use your pedigree working sheets and other facts which you have gathered. When you review your charts and other research, highlight the pertinent information in different colors so it can be easily transferred to the Family Location File Forms.

By arranging this information geographically, you have in a broad sense, already begun to outline your itinerary. Arrange your cards by country, state, county and mark the cities, towns and villages on an automobile map. You'll find that this geographic technique works well when you're planning trips in this country, even before you travel abroad.

With this special kind of trip, you'll require much freedom with few time constraints. You'll probably want to travel via automobile while abroad. Still, even though you have planned the itinerary, you'll find that your travel agent can be most helpful in booking your flights, arranging land transportation, recommending places for you to stay, and even arranging guide services. Most countries have guides that can, for a fee, drive for you and assist you in your search for your relatives. Or, you may write to Consulate Offices of a particular country for more information on guide services. The addresses of Consulate Offices can be found at your area public library.

Keep in mind when you begin to plan your visit abroad that it is important to realize that European records may not be in the countries that you have identified. For example Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been absorbed by the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have only recently become nations and Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece have changed their borders. That is why your search here in the New World is so important. You must know the approximate dates in order to know from which countries your relatives have come.

SECTION VI

THE NEW WORLD REGISTRY

Today Gautreaux families reside throughout the New World and Halbert's Research Staff has located as many as possible for the amazing New World Registry. Using the most modern computer technology, literally thousands of dollars and months of work are required to search through millions of international records to locate this information. In Australia alone, researchers were required to search through more than 4 million households representing more than 15 million people in six states and two territories to compile the list of Gautreaux families living "down under." In Canada, 6 million households representing approximately 24 million people in ten provinces had to be researched, and in the United States, an unbelievable 80 million households representing more than 230 million Americans in fifty states and the District of Columbia were carefully reviewed to find as many Gautreaux families as possible. The result of this research is summarized in the following chart.

	Total Estimated Households	Total Households in Registry	Total Estimated Population	# of States, Territories, or Provinces Where Families Reside	Most Populous State, Territory or Province
United States	942	826	2,732	30	Louisiana
Canada	0	0	0	0	
Australia	0	0	0	0	

The following registry can provide you with an invaluable genealogical research aid. You might begin by writing to Gautreaux individuals in your state, province or territory to inquire about your great-grandfather, or any other relative. Frequently you'll learn a great deal from the responses you'll receive.

Surprisingly, you'll note that there are no Gautreaux families residing in Canada or Australia. However, this information is also valuable since you needn't pursue your ancestral search here. (Sometimes these frustrating searches can take months and months only to find that there are none who share your name in that country!)

The Gautreaux New World Registry should get you started pursuing which of the 826 of New World Gautreaux individuals could be related to you in the United States, Canada and Australia. If you need more Gautreaux population information on a specific area of another country which is not part of the New World Registry, our staff is dedicated to helping you. Simply return the enclosed card, along with your payment of \$15 to cover handling charges, in the postage-paid envelope provided. The staff will then begin their search and your report will be sent to you as soon as the work is completed.

We're pleased that we can provide you with the following Gautreaux New World Registry and hope that you find it informative, useful and entertaining!

GAUTREAUX

*** UNITED STATES ***

RHODE ISLAND

L J, 13 TWEED ST
PAWTUCKET 02861

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROSE M, 94 SULLIVAN ST
KEENE 03431
KEN, 27 TREMONT ST
EXETER 03833

NEW YORK

LUIS M, 5201 6TH AV
BROOKLYN 11220
NORIS, 31-22 83RD ST
FLUSHING 11370
DENNIS, 7338 SHAWNEE CIR
LIVERPOOL 13090

PENNSYLVANIA

GORDON N, 174 5TH AV VGTP
MEDIA 19063

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THOMAS, 814 G ST SE
WASHINGTON 20003

MARYLAND

GILBERT, 15 NAPA VALLEY RD
GAITHERSBURG 20878
CRATIN, 10511 GATERIDGE RD
COCKEYSVILLE 21030

VIRGINIA

A A, 10804 BRADDOCK RD
FAIRFAX 22030
E M, 5502 ASCOT CT
ALEXANDRIA 22311
DALE,
ACHILLES 23001
PAUL D, 604 GLENBROOK CT
VIRGINIA BCH 23452
RONALD J, 5405 SWEETWATER CT
VIRGINIA BCH 23462

NORTH CAROLINA

BARBARA J, RR 1 BX 57B
WHITEVILLE 28472

SOUTH CAROLINA

WILSON T, 779 CHATTER RD
MT PLEASANT 29464
SANDRA D, 1101 ROPER MT RD 282
GREENVILLE 29615

GEORGIA

MICHAEL S, HWY 330
BOGART 30622
MICHAEL S, TALLASSEE RD
BOGART 30622
BABETTE, 2521 RHODES DR 6424
AUGUSTA 30906
JAROME, 105 DONALD DR
WARNER ROBINS 31093
KEITH, 12012 MIDDLEGROUND RD
SAVANNAH 31419

FLORIDA

LIONEL J, 2711 VISTA PALM DR
EDGEWATER 32032
BRENDA T, 3340 WILDERNESS CIR
MIDDLEBURG 32068
LINDA R, 3910 W 21ST PL
PANAMA CITY 32405
MIRA, 590 LAGOON OAKS DR
PANAMA CITY 32407
MYRA J, BX 1122
LYNN HAVEN 32444
KEN, 2012 GREENBRIAR BL
LYNN HAVEN 32444
C F, 1007 GARRISON AV
PORT ST JOE 32456
CLAUDE J, 109 HUNTER CIR
PORT ST JOE 32456
OCTAVE, 232 EDISON DR
PENSACOLA 32505
RUSSELL J, 4610 DEERFIELD DR
PENSACOLA 32506
EDMUND J, 1813 RATTAN PALM DR
NICEVILLE 32578
CLAIR M, 521 HIGHLAND TER
TITUSVILLE 32796

M E, 18896 SW 83RD CT
MIAMI 33157
J J, 6470 HOLLYWOOD BL
SARASOTA 33581

ALABAMA

BETTY A, 2709 HILLSBORO RD SW
HUNTSVILLE 35805
MICHAEL, 2563 WAGON WHEEL DR
MOBILE 36609
CAROL, 605 ELBA AV
MOBILE 36612

MISSISSIPPI

C L, 105 E LAKE DR
CLINTON 39056
KENNETH, BX 559
BEAUMONT 39423
ALVIN J, 107 PINEDALE DR
CARRIERE 39426
ROSE E, 1211 JOSEPH AV
GULFPORT 39501
LIONEL E, 116 SUNRIDGE PARK
GULFPORT 39507
BURCIE, 1110 CLAY ST
BILOXI 39530
WILLIS, 796 STRANGI AV
BILOXI 39530
DON, 818 W BEACH BL
LONG BEACH 39560
ANNA, 8101 OCEAN SPRING RD 13
OCEAN SPRINGS 39564
WILLIAM E, 922 PORTER ST APT 105
OCEAN SPRINGS 39564

KENTUCKY

COLBERT T, 1170 DRENNAN PARK APT A
FORT CAMPBELL 42223

OHIO

K, 414 MAIN ST
GROVEPORT 43125

MICHIGAN

EDDIE, 118 MARY DAY AV
PONTIAC 48053
EDWARD H, 140 W LONGFELLOW AV
PONTIAC 48055
CAROLYN A, 1992 SEABRIGHT CT
ROYAL OAK 48073

ILLINOIS

J J, 127 VIRGINIA CT
BARTLETT 60103
ROBYN L, 707 WEYMOUTH CIR
BARTLETT 60107
GAYLE A, 152 GREENWAY TRL
WHEATON 60188
LAWRENCE M, 191 PEBBLCRK TRL NW
WHEATON 60188
DAVID A, 12818 HILL DR
MIDLOTHIAN 60445
LAVERTE H, 1072 E 101ST ST
CHICAGO 60628
DON, 7150 W 51ST PL
CHICAGO 60638
MICHELE Y, 1354 W CATALPA AV
CHICAGO 60640
DONALD B, 1548 S 61ST AV
CHICAGO 60650
J, 1548 S 61ST CT
CHICAGO 60650
HAROLD, 3443 W CHICAGO AV
CHICAGO 60651
MARY M, 210 E ST LOUIS ST
W FRANKFORT 62896

MISSOURI

OREN, 1121 MAIN ST
BLUE SPRINGS 64015
SUSAN, 110 S 10TH ST
BLUE SPRINGS 64015
WALLACE K, 186 OAKHILL CLSTR
INDEPENDENCE 64050
STEPHEN M, 100 MADISON ST
LEES SUMMIT 64063
MARY H, 5405 ROCKHILL RD
KANSAS CITY 64110
BILL, 4923 WORNALL RD APT 4
KANSAS CITY 64112
B, 11603 E 60TH ST
KANSAS CITY 64133
DOUGLAS N, 10113 E 68TH TER
KANSAS CITY 64133

NEBRASKA

TERRANCE M, 703 S CHESTNUT ST
FRIEND 68359

LOUISIANA

MYRTLE, 3655 BEAUVAIS ST
METAIRIE 70001
T, 3657 BEAUVAIS ST
METAIRIE 70001
MARY T, 603 CARNATION AV
METAIRIE 70001
E M, 4218 HESSMER ST
METAIRIE 70002
YVETTE, 3901 I-10 SERVICE RD
METAIRIE 70002
MICHAEL O, 3804 JAMES DR
METAIRIE 70003
JOSEPH K, 217 HESPER AV
METAIRIE 70005
RICHARD A, 105 NORTHLINE AV
METAIRIE 70005
WOODROW A, 1144 NURSERY AV
METAIRIE 70005
JOSEPH V, 1518 OCEAN DR
METAIRIE 70005
ALBERT, 1321 PIER AV
METAIRIE 70005
RILEY, 4937 BELLE DR
METAIRIE 70006
ORION M, 5217 HARING CT
METAIRIE 70006
H R, 1101 N BELLE CHASE HWY
BELLE CHASSE 70037
MARK M, 419 MONCLA ST
BELLE CHASSE 70037
RUTH, 8541 DEERFIELD DR
CHALMETTE 70043
TERRY J, 3320 PECAN DR
CHALMETTE 70043
RAYMOND J, 36 EDGEWOOD DR
DESTREHAN 70047
NORMAN, 622 EVERGREEN DR
GRETN 70053
IZOLA P, 2 JOHN L CT
GRETN 70053
HERBERT G, 60 MARIE DR
GRETN 70053
MALCOLM P, 1909 STAFFORD ST
GRETN 70053
CAROLYN, 847 3RD ST
GRETN 70053
ROBERT L, 443 E BUTTERFLY CIR
GRETN 70056
DARREL, 514 DOVER LN
GRETN 70056
PARIS C, 2124 DUPONT ST
GRETN 70056
THOMAS C, 436 GLENMEADE CT
GRETN 70056
RICHARD A, 849 GUARDIAN AV
GRETN 70056
DEANNA, 304 HECTOR ST
GRETN 70056
GREGORY, 220 HOLMES BL
GRETN 70056
LEROY J, 676 E MARLIN CT
GRETN 70056
WAYNE A, 2333 NILE ST
GRETN 70056
MARK, 3300 WALL BL
GRETN 70056
DAVID J, 388 WESTMEADE DR
GRETN 70056
CHARLES E, 232 WILLOWBROOK ST
GRETN 70056
LERORY J, 3900 CATAMBA CT
HARVEY 70058
KEITH, 1056 SANDLEWOOD ST
HARVEY 70058
EDDIE, 703 MALINDA CT
KENNER 70062
LEO, 815 E 3RD ST
KENNER 70062
JAMES, 3305 HOLIDAY CT
KENNER 70065
EDMOND, 2215 TAFFY ST
KENNER 70065
ANNETTE, 4520 WILLIAMS BL APT 384
KENNER 70065
ALINE S, RR 1 BX 2246
LA PLACE 70068
JOSEPH M, 429 W AIRLINE HWY
LA PLACE 70068
JUDE, 140 HOLLYWOOD PK DR
LA PLACE 70068
CAROL S, 8876 HOUMA DR
LA PLACE 70068
SHIRLEY, 408 SUGAR PINE ST
LA PLACE 70068
DALE, 1600 VAN ARPEL DR
LA PLACE 70068
BOYD T, 325 RIVER OAKS
LULING 70070
RALPH G, 10 ZEE ANN DR
LULING 70070
CORBIN P, 3RD ST R1
LUTCHER 70071
CINDY G, SR 1 BX 339
MARRERO 70072
FELIX, 660 BERTUCCI ST
MARRERO 70072
NOLA, 677 BERTUCCI ST
MARRERO 70072
ROY D, 2733 DOVE AV
MARRERO 70072
ELTON, 5817 LACOMBE ST
MARRERO 70072
TERRY P, 1112 ST ANNE ST
MARRERO 70072
DARLENE M, 5224 WARWICK DR
MARRERO 70072
HERBERT G, 5236 WILLOWTREE ST
MARRERO 70072
KAREN, RR 1 BX 610A
RESERVE 70084

OLIVER W, RR 2 BX 1059
RESERVE 70084
OLIVER W, RR 2 BX 935A
RESERVE 70084
SHIRLEY A, RR 1 BX 597
RESERVE 70084
LARRY G, 2012 KENILWORTH DR
SAINT BERNARD 70085
BETTY B, BX 12
SAINT ROSE 70087
ROY J, 21 BRIDLE PATH LN
SAINT ROSE 70087
DAVID, 21 BRONCO LN
SAINT ROSE 70087
JUDY V, 21 CHUCK WAGON LN
SAINT ROSE 70087
BETTY B, 207 E CLUB R2
SAINT ROSE 70087
KENNETH W, 806 OAK ST
SAINT ROSE 70087
FAYE T, RR 1 BX 558
VACHERIE 70090
JOHNNY A, 1044 B AV
WESTWEGO 70094
DON, 828 BARBE ST
WESTWEGO 70094
EVELYN, 184 CARMEN DR
WESTWEGO 70094
RUSSELL, 1209 KENNY DR
WESTWEGO 70094
LEONCIA O, 120 LAROUSSINI ST APT A
WESTWEGO 70094
CHARLES, 1106 LE COMPTE DR
WESTWEGO 70094
ALLEN J, 116 MOSS ST
WESTWEGO 70094
CINA J, 115 PINE DR
WESTWEGO 70094
PETER R, 949 STILLWELL LN
WESTWEGO 70094
LUCY D, 1304 TANGLEWOOD DR
WESTWEGO 70094
ROBERT L, 724 WIEGAND DR
WESTWEGO 70094
SIMON J, 913 6TH ST
WESTWEGO 70094
ROY, 153 7TH ST BC
WESTWEGO 70094
LOUELLA, 179 7TH ST BC
WESTWEGO 70094
WILLIE, 180 10TH ST BC
WESTWEGO 70094
JOHN L, 338 BELLEVILLE ST
NEW ORLEANS 70114
JOHN, 340 BELLEVILLE ST
NEW ORLEANS 70114
DAVID L, 5501 BERKLEY DR
NEW ORLEANS 70114
LLOYD H, 5630 WIMBLETON CT
NEW ORLEANS 70114
A J, 3438 ANNUNCIATION ST
NEW ORLEANS 70115
V, 4735 CARONDELET ST
NEW ORLEANS 70115
L, 1618 MILAN ST O
NEW ORLEANS 70115
DAVID L, 2928 PRYTANIA ST
NEW ORLEANS 70115
DONALD H, 1905 N RAMPART ST
NEW ORLEANS 70116
D, 2025 FORSTALL ST
NEW ORLEANS 70117
LOUIS S, 6033 N GALVEZ ST
NEW ORLEANS 70117
BEN, 2024 LIZARDI ST
NEW ORLEANS 70117
DONALD H, 302 AUDUBON ST
NEW ORLEANS 70118
B, 253 HILLARY ST
NEW ORLEANS 70118
JOHN H, 3112 1/2 DUMAINE ST
NEW ORLEANS 70119
DAVID R, 814 1/2 IDA ST
NEW ORLEANS 70119
DORIS, 4211 ST ANN ST
NEW ORLEANS 70119
KIM A, 222 DECKBAR AV APT 343
NEW ORLEANS 70121
EUNICE A, 605 GELPI AV
NEW ORLEANS 70121
GINO, 2416 BENEFIT ST
NEW ORLEANS 70122
JOSEPH M, 5822 CARTIER AV
NEW ORLEANS 70122
JOSEPH M, 4201 FRENCHMEN ST
NEW ORLEANS 70122
JOSEPH M, 2412 KILLDEER ST
NEW ORLEANS 70122
RAYMOND, 3027 MUSIC ST
NEW ORLEANS 70122
SHARON A, 2354 PRENTISS AV
NEW ORLEANS 70122
CAROL E, 4801 WARRINGTON DR
NEW ORLEANS 70122
J B, 139 ELAINE AV
NEW ORLEANS 70123
JOSEPH, 113 LEE CT
NEW ORLEANS 70123
J P, 9120 MELROSE LN
NEW ORLEANS 70123
MARIE N, 172 PARK AV
NEW ORLEANS 70123
EDGAR P, 8442 MARSHALL FOCH
NEW ORLEANS 70124
DICK, 439 40TH ST
NEW ORLEANS 70124
NIRA, 5900 HAYNES BL
NEW ORLEANS 70126
GINO L, 7202 BOSTON DR
NEW ORLEANS 70127
PIERRE J, 10121 DEERFIELD DR
NEW ORLEANS 70127
R S, 9630 HAYNES BL
NEW ORLEANS 70127

RENE P, 9696 HAYNES BL
NEW ORLEANS 70127
DAVID, 1750 ST CHARLES AV
NEW ORLEANS 70130
RONALD, 305 BOBCAT LN
THIBODAUX 70301
ALEX, 333 W CAMELIA DR
THIBODAUX 70301
MATTIE D, 203 COOLCREST ST
THIBODAUX 70301
JAMES, 301 DAROLINE ST
THIBODAUX 70301
ROBERT P, 303 DAROLINE ST
THIBODAUX 70301
R, 205 ERWIN ST APT 9
THIBODAUX 70301
JANE, 208 GLORIA ST
THIBODAUX 70301
WALTER A, 207 GREENWD PLTN RD
THIBODAUX 70301
KENNETH J, 413 MENARD ST
THIBODAUX 70301
RODNEY P, 105 1/2 OAK ST
THIBODAUX 70301
G C, 1111 PARK DR
THIBODAUX 70301
PENNY, 1300 RIDGEFIELD RD
THIBODAUX 70301
BRYAN, 1017 TALBOT ST APT C
THIBODAUX 70301
WILTON, 1318 TIGER DR
THIBODAUX 70301
DAVID J, 200 WASHINGTON ST
THIBODAUX 70301
AGNES S, BX 13
PIERRE PART 70339
TIM, 614 BAYOU DR WEST
PIERRE PART 70339
CARL J, 2511 LA 70
PIERRE PART 70339
FEREN J, 111 PHILIP ST
PIERRE PART 70339
SIDNEY, 5001 MOUNT ST
BERWICK 70342
RAMONA, 468 WILSON ST
BERWICK 70342
BEVERLY C, BX 186
BOURG 70343
ANTOINE M, 3121 BENTON DR
BOURG 70343
ADAM L, RR 2 BX 96
CHAUVIN 70344
CHARLES J, RR 1 BX 364
CHAUVIN 70344
GEORGE P, RR 1 BX 328
CHAUVIN 70344
IVAN, SR BX 16
CHAUVIN 70344
LOVE A, SR BX 204
CHAUVIN 70344
MURPHY, BX 22
CHAUVIN 70344
RUSSELL, BX 6
CHAUVIN 70344
VIRGIS, SR BX 292
CHAUVIN 70344
WILBERT J, RR 2 BX 644P
CHAUVIN 70344
NOAH A, 617 BAYOUSIDE DR APT B
CHAUVIN 70344
LOVELESS, CHRISTINE R1
CHAUVIN 70344
DARELL M, 102 PIERRE ST
CHAUVIN 70344
ADAM, RR 2 BX 185
CUT OFF 70345
ARTHUR J, RR 1 BX 389
CUT OFF 70345
ELMO C, BX 27
CUT OFF 70345
MAURICE E, RR 2 BX 333F
CUT OFF 70345
NOAH, RR 2 BX 250
CUT OFF 70345
GILBERT A, 503 W 11TH ST
CUT OFF 70345
ROSE, 335 E 19TH ST
CUT OFF 70345
PHILIP W, BX 564
DONALDSONVL 70346
EUGENE M, 7 B & B TRLR LT LOT
DONALDSONVL 70346
BRENT J, 520 CHARLES ST
DONALDSONVL 70346
PHILIP W, 157 EVANGELINE DR
DONALDSONVL 70346
FERN A, RR 1 BX 468
DULAC 70353
ROXANNE M, BX 45
DULAC 70353
MURPHY, BX 331
GALLIANO 70354
ALVIN, 706 S BAYOU DR APT A
GOLDEN MEADOW 70357
DOLORES E, 106 TERREBONNE DR
GRAY 70359
CARROLL X, 110 BRINWOOD DR
HOUMA 70360
RUSSELL, 511 1/2 COLUMBUS ST
HOUMA 70360
OSCAR P, 216 CRESCENT CT
HOUMA 70360
AMOS J, 307 CYPRESS VLG DR
HOUMA 70360
DANIEL P, 1305 DASPIT ST
HOUMA 70360
GERALD J, 1124 DEWEY ST
HOUMA 70360
LEROY A, 429 JEAN ST
HOUMA 70360
JERRY, 2519 W MAIN ST
HOUMA 70360
M M, 1021 SCHOOL ST
HOUMA 70360

ROY J, BX 9003
HOUMA 70361
GERALD, BAYOU DULRG RD BX 615
HOUMA 70363
LEONCE G, 191 CHATEAU DR
HOUMA 70363
LOUIS, 283 CLEVELAND ST
HOUMA 70363
ALICE, 1201 ELLENDER ST
HOUMA 70363
DALE J, 220 GLYNN ST
HOUMA 70363
REUBEN, 132 HOWARD AV
HOUMA 70363
ROY J, 2109 LABAN ST
HOUMA 70363
NORRIS, 209 MAHLER ST
HOUMA 70363
CAMILLE, 305 MARY HUGHES DR
HOUMA 70363
ROBERT J, 2103 MORRIS ST
HOUMA 70363
WILTON J, 304 MYRTLE ST
HOUMA 70363
PATRICK J, 425 OAK ST
HOUMA 70363
GENE, 508 OAK ST
HOUMA 70363
WILTON J, 395 PARIS LN
HOUMA 70363
UNA M, 3204 E PARK AV LOT 67
HOUMA 70363
L, 205 PITRE ST
HOUMA 70363
ARTHUR, 301 PLUM ST
HOUMA 70363
ROCKY, 109 ROUEN ST
HOUMA 70363
MARLA A, 1905 SLATTER ST
HOUMA 70363
AMY C, 122 BRIEN ST
HOUMA 70364
TONY J, 724 COLLINS ST
HOUMA 70364
LEONCE, 1912 COTEAU RD
HOUMA 70364
LEONCE, 1916 COTEAU RD
HOUMA 70364
DONALD A, 2076 COTEAU RD
HOUMA 70364
LUCY, 300 DARLENE ST
HOUMA 70364
RONALD J, 109 DEL REY BL
HOUMA 70364
MYRNA E, 313 DOUGLAS DR
HOUMA 70364
HARRY, 306 HIGHLAND DR
HOUMA 70364
FREDDIE, 829 KENNEY ST
HOUMA 70364
PHILIP S, 128 MALIBOU BL
HOUMA 70364
DAVID P, 319 MAPLE ST
HOUMA 70364
CORDINE, 123 MARION DR
HOUMA 70364
AGNES, 332 W PARK AV
HOUMA 70364
CHARLENE A, BX 114
LABADIEVILLE 70372
CLIFFORD J, BX 93
LABADIEVILLE 70372
ROY, 319 BRULE RD
LABADIEVILLE 70372
GARY F, 307 CHERRY ST
LABADIEVILLE 70372
MARY R, HUY 1
LABADIEVILLE 70372
ROLAND, 218 HWY 1010
LABADIEVILLE 70372
ANTOINE, 308 HWY 1010
LABADIEVILLE 70372
NORMAN E, 905 HWY 398
LABADIEVILLE 70372
WILBERT, 907 HWY 398
LABADIEVILLE 70372
GERALD, BX 537
LAROSE 70373
LORELLA M, BX 471
LAROSE 70373
RUSSELL, BX 582
LAROSE 70373
RUSSELL L, 415 E 7TH
LAROSE 70373
JANE M, 113 W 20TH ST
LAROSE 70373
ALEX J, RR 1 BX 78
LOCKPORT 70374
ALEX P, RR 2 BX 678
LOCKPORT 70374
ANGELA, BX 355
LOCKPORT 70374
EUGENE P, RR 1 BX 680
LOCKPORT 70374
GARY J, BX 65
LOCKPORT 70374
GILLIS J, RR 2 BX 464A
LOCKPORT 70374
KATHY C, RR 2 BX 514
LOCKPORT 70374
ROBERT J, BX 94
LOCKPORT 70374
ROBERT L, RR 2 BX 702
LOCKPORT 70374
DAVID L, 618 BARATARIA ST
LOCKPORT 70374
AL, 132 BARRIOS ST
LOCKPORT 70374
HUBERT, 275 CATHERINE ST
LOCKPORT 70374
RANDY J, 112 CHURCH ST
LOCKPORT 70374
PHILIP J, 226 ELIZABETH ST
LOCKPORT 70374

LOUIS E, 230 ELIZABETH ST
LOCKPORT 70374
LOUIS A, 234 ELIZABETH ST
LOCKPORT 70374
ALLEN, 251 ELIZABETH ST
LOCKPORT 70374
JOHNNY, 1540 HYLAND DR
LOCKPORT 70374
EDWARD, 419 JUSTIN ST
LOCKPORT 70374
CHARLES J, 218 ORANGE ST
LOCKPORT 70374
R G, 270 WAGUESPACK ST
LOCKPORT 70374
NORA T, 133 WILLOW ST
LOCKPORT 70374
NOLAN, 133 N WILLOW ST
LOCKPORT 70374
E J, 607 10TH ST
LOCKPORT 70374
GREGORY A, BX 134
MATHEWS 70375
ROBERT J, BX 115
MATHEWS 70375
THOMAS J, BX 138
MATHEWS 70375
ADAM L, RR 1 BX 2E
MONTEGUT 70377
MELVIN J, RR 1 BX 145R
MONTEGUT 70377
LLOYD A, 116 LEBOUF ST
MONTEGUT 70377
RAYMOND, 2500 CEDAR ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
SIMON C, 324 GLENWOOD ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
D A, 2629 HEMLOCK ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
CARROL, 3213 JENNIE ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
HEWITT, 610 LOUISA ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
WILSON, 1609 MAPLE ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
F, 1105 6TH ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
DUDLEY, 1506 6TH ST
MORGAN CITY 70380
CORA W, BX 1909
MORGAN CITY 70381
DUDLEY A, BX 2065
MORGAN CITY 70381
JUANITA M, BX 2034
MORGAN CITY 70381
M L, BX 2213
MORGAN CITY 70381
DANIEL P, RR 1 BX 179-7
NAPOLEONVILLE 70390
GLENN D, RR 2 BX 480
NAPOLEONVILLE 70390
CURTIS J, BX 43
PATTERSON 70392
DANNY L, 105 BRIDGEROAD
PATTERSON 70392
JANET, BX 315
RACELAND 70394
LAURENCE C, BX 193
RACELAND 70394
TOM, 215 ADAMS ST
RACELAND 70394
SHERRY L, 205 HOSPITAL DR
RACELAND 70394
GARY J, 137 HWY 652
RACELAND 70394
ERNEST P, 107 MILL ST
RACELAND 70394
DENNIS E, 403 SACCO DR
RACELAND 70394
DEBRA M, 406 SAKO DR
RACELAND 70394
REBECCA, 644 ST LOUIS ST
RACELAND 70394
JEANNE H, 100 SYCAMORE
RACELAND 70394
JOSEPH, 110 ARDOYNE PLANTATION
SCHRIEVER 70395
DAISY B, 110 ORDOYNE PLANT LN
SCHRIEVER 70395
GERALD, BX 137C
THERIOT 70397
DONALD J, HWY 315
THERIOT 70397
DALE, 1002 COLUMBUS DR APT 25
HAMMOND 70401
ALVIN J, 148 DAVID ST
HAMMOND 70401
A J, 148 W DAVID ST
HAMMOND 70401
JACK R, 607 N MAGNOLIA ST
HAMMOND 70401
HOPE A, 504 PECAN ST
HAMMOND 70401
ALVIN, 210 CELIA ST
HAMMOND 70403
HENRY E, RR 2 BX 190
BUSH 70431
MARIA, 913 W 18TH AV
COVINGTON 70433
EDWIN, 827 W 19TH AV
COVINGTON 70433
GLORIA, 228 W APPROACH ST
MANDEVILLE 70448
LLOYD H, 645 N LOTUS DR
MANDEVILLE 70448
TIM, 231 RAILROAD AV SU
PONCHATOULA 70454
THOMAS C, 155 S 7TH ST
PONCHATOULA 70454
JAMES, 822 OAK ST
SLIDELL 70458
RUSSELL, 309 ATTAKAPAS RD
LAFAYETTE 70501
GREG, 113 CLAIBORNE ST
LAFAYETTE 70501

LAURE, 807 CLEVELAND ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
TERRY C, 626 EVANGELINE DR
LAFAYETTE 70501
JOSEPH, 206 W EVERGREEN ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
RUSSELL, 106 HINES ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
BETTY, 112 HINES ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
A C, 140 LOUISE ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
HARRY, 114 MARGARET ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
CHARLES J, 318 S ORANGE ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
RUSSEL, 104 W PINE ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
DORIS, 101 REGIS ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
WILLIE, 219 ROSE ST
LAFAYETTE 70501
GERALD, 161 SHERWOOD DR
LAFAYETTE 70501
ANGIE, BX 4901
LAFAYETTE 70502
BENNETT J, BX 3523
LAFAYETTE 70502
JAMES C, 168 ACADIAN DR
LAFAYETTE 70503
MITCH G, 117 DONALD DR
LAFAYETTE 70503
BILLY, 605 GERALD DR
LAFAYETTE 70503
ANNETTE, 223 GUIDRY RD APT F
LAFAYETTE 70503
FLOYD E, 724 HARRELL DR
LAFAYETTE 70503
C E, 206 PONTALBA ST
LAFAYETTE 70503
MONA, 113 THEODORA BL
LAFAYETTE 70503
BUDDY, 206 WOODBLUFF DR
LAFAYETTE 70503
PAUL D, 309 WOODVALE AV
LAFAYETTE 70503
PERSHING J, 110 APRIL ST
LAFAYETTE 70506
DON, 232 N COLLEGE RD
LAFAYETTE 70506
JAMES, 137 DUSON ST
LAFAYETTE 70506
MIKE, 141 EMERITE DR
LAFAYETTE 70506
FRANCES, 1717 ERASTE LNORY RD
LAFAYETTE 70506
FLOYD, 302 EULA DR
LAFAYETTE 70506
WALTER J, 151 FERNDOLL AV
LAFAYETTE 70506
A C, 140 LOUISE DR
LAFAYETTE 70506
DOLCEE, 721 RUE DEB LIER
LAFAYETTE 70506
CHARLES F, 136 S ST LOUIS ST
LAFAYETTE 70506
LYDIA M, 1001 N UNIVERSITY AV
LAFAYETTE 70506
RICHARD J, 207 AMANDA ST
LAFAYETTE 70507
S, 315 AMESBURY RD APT 392
LAFAYETTE 70507
STEVEN J, 111 CANTAL DR APT C
LAFAYETTE 70507
R B, 314 MARY VM FARM RD
LAFAYETTE 70507
E J, 206 SHELIA DR
LAFAYETTE 70507
ROBERT, 204 CAROLYN ST
LAFAYETTE 70508
JOHN, 437 FAILLA RD
LAFAYETTE 70508
JESSE, 439 FAILLA RD
LAFAYETTE 70508
BILL, 105 HARVEST DR
LAFAYETTE 70508
HARRY L, 1012 HUGH WALLIS RD
LAFAYETTE 70508
GREG, 264 JOHN WAYNE DR
LAFAYETTE 70508
DONNIE J, 100 LEGGETT DR
LAFAYETTE 70508
D J, 105 N MANNERING AV
LAFAYETTE 70508
H L, 109 PILLETTE DR
LAFAYETTE 70508
DONALD J, 1814 PINHOOK RD
LAFAYETTE 70508
DENISE R, 113 THEO ST
LAFAYETTE 70508
CLYDE, 417 VERLINE DR
LAFAYETTE 70508
DONALD J, 224 WENTWORTH ST
LAFAYETTE 70508
O J, 801 S JEFFERSON ST
ABBEVILLE 70510
DANIEL, 303 ROBIE ST
ABBEVILLE 70510
ANDREW J, RR 2 BX 255
ARNAUDVILLE 70512
DALE, RR 3 BX 57
ARNAUDVILLE 70512
EDDIE, RR 4 BX 1107
ARNAUDVILLE 70512
JOSEPH H, RR 2 BX 558
ARNAUDVILLE 70512
LOUIS, BX 88
ARNAUDVILLE 70512
CLIFTON J, RR 4 BX 443
BREAUX BRIDGE 70517
GREGORY J, RR 4 BX 8750
BREAUX BRIDGE 70517
LEONARD J, RR 4 BX 998
BREAUX BRIDGE 70517

LEEROY J, RR 2 BX 2052
BROUSSARD 70518
DON R, 115 A GIRQUARD RD
BROUSSARD 70518
DENNIS, 110 BROWNLEE DR
BROUSSARD 70518
STEPHEN J, 202 RIDGEVIEW DR
BROUSSARD 70518
DONNIE J, 413 3RD ST
BROUSSARD 70518
RONALD, RR 3 BX 681
CARENCRO 70520
DAVID, 148 OVIDE RD
CARENCRO 70520
DEAN, 128 WELCH RD
CARENCRO 70520
ARNOR J, RR 3 BX 159
CROWLEY 70526
CURLEY R, RR 2 BX 305
CROWLEY 70526
JIMMY, RR 2 BX 187
CROWLEY 70526
WILTON J, BLUE ROSE DR R1
CROWLEY 70526
BECKY, 609 CLAY ST
CROWLEY 70526
RALPH, 1028 N EASTERN AV
CROWLEY 70526
KEITH, 613 S G AV
CROWLEY 70526
ALLEN P, HIGHWAY 1111 R2
CROWLEY 70526
FAYE, 567 N J AV
CROWLEY 70526
HENRY P, 614 LAGRANGE ST
CROWLEY 70526
F, 1205 STUTES ST
CROWLEY 70526
BRIAN K, 1826 TEXAS ST
CROWLEY 70526
CLOVIS, 718 E 10TH ST
CROWLEY 70526
RICHARD, 718 E 11TH ST
CROWLEY 70526
ALLEN D, BX 467
DUSON 70529
JOSEPH M, BX 458
DUSON 70529
WILLIAM J, RR 2 BX 267
DUSON 70529
MICHAEL J, 5314 CONGRESS ST APT A
DUSON 70529
WILLIAM J, HWY 267 R2
DUSON 70529
EDWIN J, 253 LASA LN
DUSON 70529
KIMMY, 711 4TH ST
DUSON 70529
LISA, RR 1 BX 540
ERATH 70533
WILTZ, RR 2 BX 435
ERATH 70533
EDWARD, RR 2 BX 406
EUNICE 70535
LILLIE D, RR 1 BX 137
EUNICE 70535
RICHARD P, RR 1 BX 605
EUNICE 70535
MARTHA F, 316 PIRROTTI ST
EUNICE 70535
LEROY, 1100 MARY LEE ST
FRANKLIN 70538
KEITH, 613 ROBERT ST
FRANKLIN 70538
HURLEY H, RR 1 BX 479
IOTA 70543
JOSEPHINE T, BX 935
JEANERETTE 70544
SHANE, RR 2 BX 330
MAHOU 70554
JOSEPH E, 814 BIRCH ST
MAHOU 70554
PAUL A, RR 1 BX 104
MAURICE 70555
PAUL A, RR 1 BX 198
MAURICE 70555
TIMOTHY, 116 VERRILLION LN
MAURICE 70555
BONNIE B, BX 297
HERMENTAU 70556
GENE N, BX 84
HERMENTAU 70556
GERTRUDE A, BX 253
HERMENTAU 70556
LINDA C, BX 28
HERMENTAU 70556
RANDALL D, BX 133
HERMENTAU 70556
WILSON J, BX 265
HERMENTAU 70556
MURPHY, BX 273
MORSE 70559
JAMES C, 111 ARMENTOR RD
NEW IBERIA 70560
EARL R, 315 BELAIRE DR
NEW IBERIA 70560
PHILIP, 839 CENTER ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
A R, 1107 CENTER ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
SUSAN, 109 DAUTERIVE DR
NEW IBERIA 70560
MARTY, 314 1/2 DESIRE ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
PAUL M, 109 EAST DR
NEW IBERIA 70560
VERNA, 210 FIELD ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
CRAIG, 525 JOHNSTON ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
ST P, 207 LANDRY DR
NEW IBERIA 70560
WHITNEY, 946 W MAIN ST
NEW IBERIA 70560

DONALD P, 1071 W MAIN ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
CLIFTON, 1210 VERSAILLES CRES
NEW IBERIA 70560
ROY, 101 N VOLTAIRE ST
NEW IBERIA 70560
BETTY M, 412 WILDWOOD DR
NEW IBERIA 70560
GARY J, BX 65
NEW IBERIA 70561
DAVID P, RR 2 BX 676
OPELOUSAS 70570
HOWARD L, RR 2 BX 226
OPELOUSAS 70570
S W, RR 6 BX 159H
OPELOUSAS 70570
R, 963 ADAMS ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
MERRICK, 633 W BERTHEAUD AV
OPELOUSAS 70570
ROBERT J, 171 ELMWOOD ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
E, 328 W GROLEE ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
WALTON, 1259 W GROLEE ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
JOSEPH N, 2203 LEDOUX CIR
OPELOUSAS 70570
RUBY J, 548 S MARKET ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
JOHN, 1895 ROYAL ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
CARROLL L, 163 SONNY ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
MABEL T, 231 SONNY ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
WILLIAM, 257 SONNY ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
RUSSEL, 1139 E SOUTH ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
SAM, 2427 ST LANDRY AV
OPELOUSAS 70570
ELDER F, 7 SUBURBAN VLG LT LT
OPELOUSAS 70570
CARROLL L, 163 SUNNY ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
LESTER, 231 SUNNY ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
LLOYD, 537 WAYNE ST
OPELOUSAS 70570
REBECCA, BX 804
OPELOUSAS 70571
MOLLY, BX 391
PINE PRAIRIE 70576
TINA G, HWY 13
PINE PRAIRIE 70576
JAMES C, RR 1 BX 269-3
PORT BARRE 70577
JAMES P, RR 1 BX 106G
RAYNE 70578
RAYMOND, RR 1 BX 126L
RAYNE 70578
VELMA L, RR 1 BX 104L
RAYNE 70578
BRYAN, 1104 E A SCHOOL ST
RAYNE 70578
SUE, 701 1/2 S ADAMS AV
RAYNE 70578
MELINDA S, 705 1/2 S ADAMS AV
RAYNE 70578
WESTON, 415 ANN DR
RAYNE 70578
EUGENE, 510 ANN DR
RAYNE 70578
JEFFERY J, 808 E BUTLER ST
RAYNE 70578
ALLEN L, 408 N CHEVIS ST
RAYNE 70578
LOUIS, 203 N EASTERN ST
RAYNE 70578
MELANIE F, 1222 EDITH ST
RAYNE 70578
DERISE, 509 KATHY DR
RAYNE 70578
ROY, 1012 MARGARET ST
RAYNE 70578
LOUISE, 1009 SECTION ST APT A
RAYNE 70578
CAROL, 810 WILTZ ST
RAYNE 70578
JOHN C, 624 LADY OF LAKE
ST MARTINV 70582
BARBARA A, 620 LADY OF LAKE RD
ST MARTINV 70582
DAVE, RR 2 BX 8
SCOTT 70583
JONATHAN P, RR 1 BX 474A
SCOTT 70583
MARK, 304 CRESWELL
SCOTT 70583
ROBERT L, 812 DELHOMME
SCOTT 70583
JOHN E, BX 232
SUNSET 70584
MARK E, RR 1 BX 104A
YOUNGVILLE 70592
ALLEN, 103 LORRAINE CIR
YOUNGVILLE 70592
DAVID, 3012 S GEN WANURGHST DR
LAKE CHARLES 70601
J, 2505 HAZEL ST
LAKE CHARLES 70601
EDWARD, 2712 LOUISIANA AV
LAKE CHARLES 70601
ROSE, 2221 OAK PARK BL
LAKE CHARLES 70601
JOHN A, 1305 17TH ST
LAKE CHARLES 70601
RUSSELL, RR 3 BX 1052
LAKE CHARLES 70605
WILSON, 3417 ENTERPRISE BL
LAKE CHARLES 70605
GEORGE, 3715 SWANEE ST
LAKE CHARLES 70605

JESSIE, 934 GULF LN
SULPHUR 70663
WAYNE, 505 HOFFPAUIR LN
SULPHUR 70663
BERNELL, 509 HOFFPAUIR LN
SULPHUR 70663
FRANK, 922 KIRBY ST
SULPHUR 70663
RUFUS W, 618 W LINCOLN ST
SULPHUR 70663
JESSE P, 934 LOCK ST
SULPHUR 70663
PENELOPE, 1527 SAN ANN ST
SULPHUR 70663
CALISE, 878 W VERDINE ST
SULPHUR 70663
JOHN A, RR 1 BX 325
VINTON 70668
LEROY J, RR 1 BX 321
VINTON 70668
BRENDA, 7526 JEFFERSON CT
ADDIS 70710
JENNIE M, RR 1 BX 324C
BAKER 70714
SID, 6540 LAKE MARY DR
BAKER 70714
ANDREW T, 12550 MIDDLEWOOD DR
BAKER 70714
SIDNEY J, 3616 VAN BUREN ST
BAKER 70714
FREDDIE M, HWY 67
CLINTON 70722
CLIFFORD, RR 1 BX 2C
CONVENT 70723
BERNICE M, RR 7 BX 136
DENHAM SPGS 70726
JAMES D, RR 8 BX 480
DENHAM SPGS 70726
MICHAEL J, RR 8 BX 475G
DENHAM SPGS 70726
RICHARD P, RR 4 BX 517F
DENHAM SPGS 70726
STANLEY, RR 3 BX 446
DENHAM SPGS 70726
EDWARD J, HIGHWAY 16 R10
DENHAM SPGS 70726
GENE A, 905 HYRTLE ST
DENHAM SPGS 70726
FRANCIS L, 18235 POTTERS LN
DENHAM SPGS 70726
J A, 1527 S RANGE AV
DENHAM SPGS 70726
LINDA, 1051 TRACI ST
DENHAM SPGS 70726
THERON, 114 WALNUT ST
DENHAM SPGS 70726
GAYLE, BX 636
DUPLESSIS 70728
PORTIA A, BX 64
DUPLESSIS 70728
ANDREW, RR 1 BX 3F
ETHEL 70730
RONALD P, HWY 16
FRNCH SETLMNT 70733
JOHN N, 13042 CARRIE LN
GEISMAR 70734
H T, 37727 NEW RIVER CANAL R
GEISMAR 70734
ALBERT, RR 5 BX 213A
GONZALES 70737
CLEVELAND, RR 8 BX 880
GONZALES 70737
JOSEPH K, RR 7 BX 660
GONZALES 70737
KAREN, RR 7 BX 649
GONZALES 70737
LIONEL J, RR 8 BX 719
GONZALES 70737
RUCKLE L, RR 2 BX 673
GONZALES 70737
RUSSELL J, RR 4 BX 238
GONZALES 70737
TERRY, RR 5 BX 59
GONZALES 70737
TERRY P, RR 4 BX 333A
GONZALES 70737
VIRGINIA, RR 5 BX 273W
GONZALES 70737
LEONARD L, 312 S ALEXANDER ST
GONZALES 70737
LEO A, 40414 BLACK BAYOU
GONZALES 70737
TERRY, 40437 BLACK BAYOU
GONZALES 70737
COLOMB N, 405 N BRYAN ST
GONZALES 70737
DONNIE P, 41369 CANNON SUB
GONZALES 70737
NEAL, 42159 CANNON SUB
GONZALES 70737
JOHN L, 41063 CARLA DR
GONZALES 70737
WINDOM J, 313 E DOUGLAS ST
GONZALES 70737
MERLE J, 12400 FERNAND RD
GONZALES 70737
GAIL B, 40464 GADON DR
GONZALES 70737
P K, 13311 GEORGE ROUYE RD
GONZALES 70737
VERNON A, HIGHWAY 44 R4
GONZALES 70737
ERICA, 38291 HIGHWAY 621
GONZALES 70737
WINTHROP P, 206 E JOSEPHINE ST
GONZALES 70737
HORACE, 1728 LANOUX RD
GONZALES 70737
RUCKLE L, 823 N MARCHAND AV
GONZALES 70737
ELDON, 40515 NOAH RD
GONZALES 70737
ALBERT J, 12380 PALMER RD
GONZALES 70737

A C, 514 SANDERS ST
GONZALES 70737
RUCKLE L, TRICHE ST R2
GONZALES 70737
BRAD, 26870 JILL RD
HOLDEN 70744
BRADLEY G, 26870 JULL RD
HOLDEN 70744
MICHAEL, RR 1 BX 269A
LETTSWORTH 70753
NETTIE, RR 1 BX 230A
LETTSWORTH 70753
DON, 20495 BENTON LN
LIVINGSTON 70754
RONALD M, 417 MAIN ST
PLAQUEMINE 70764
RONALD M, 417 MARTIN ST
PLAQUEMINE 70764
KEVIN, 2850 HIGHWAY 190 LOT 0
PORT ALLEN 70767
LESTER, RR 3 BX 294
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
SIDNEY B, RR 4 BX 309
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
EARL, 17133 AIRLINE HWY
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
RICHARD G, 16363 HWY 929
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
SIDNEY B, 40080 LAROCHELLE RD
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
SIDNEY B, 40193 LAROCHELLE RD
PRAIRIEVILLE 70769
EARL, 14912 CRYSTAL DR
PRIDE 70770
ROY, 15326 LIBRA ST
PRIDE 70770
KENNY P, RR 2 BX 107
SAINT AMANT 70774
DARLA, 44403 EDNA DELAUNE RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
KENNY P, 12160 ELSON LN
SAINT AMANT 70774
BRADY J, 12188 ELSON LN
SAINT AMANT 70774
FELMAN, 12245 GEORGE LAMBERT RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
RONALD J, 44631 GOLD PLACE RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
LINDA B, 12049 MAYER RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
JERRY W, 11392 OLIVIER RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
JAMIE H, 10522 VILLAGE RD
SAINT AMANT 70774
LOUIS J, BX 28
SORRENTO 70778
MARY D, RR 1 BX 815
WALKER 70785
BRYANT P, RR 1 BX 195
WHITE CASTLE 70788
DOUGLAS P, RR 1 BX 4545
WHITE CASTLE 70788
VINCENT, 720 BOWIE ST
WHITE CASTLE 70788
GABRIELLE A, 645 BEAUREGARD ST
BATON ROUGE 70802
LEE, 2720 DAISY AV APT 4
BATON ROUGE 70805
ELMA, 5656 MC CLELLAND DR
BATON ROUGE 70805
JULIAN, 5112 SHERWOOD ST
BATON ROUGE 70805
E J, 640 CAROL MARIE DR
BATON ROUGE 70806
BRETT, 5166 CLAYCUT RD
BATON ROUGE 70806
LOTTIE W, 1295 N FOSTER DR
BATON ROUGE 70808
W P, 5555 HERMITAGE DR
BATON ROUGE 70806
RUSSELL R, 6943 JEFFERSON HWY
BATON ROUGE 70806
DARNEL J, 8281 ROYALWOOD DR
BATON ROUGE 70806
SHERRIL, 848 STEELE BL
BATON ROUGE 70806
KEVIN, 2225 COLLEGE DR
BATON ROUGE 70808
GABRIEL, 4126 FLOYD DR
BATON ROUGE 70808
RENE, 5151 HIGHLAND RD
BATON ROUGE 70808
M F, 1662 POLLARD PKWY
BATON ROUGE 70808
DONALD P, 8670 PECUE LN
BATON ROUGE 70809
LYNN, 2211 GEN JACKSON AV
BATON ROUGE 70810
TIMI, 1878 MULLEN DR
BATON ROUGE 70810
F M, 6585 BROWNFIELDS DR
BATON ROUGE 70811
ANDREW T, 12550 MIDDLEWOOD DR
BATON ROUGE 70811
GARY P, 6635 ST MARY AV
BATON ROUGE 70811
RUSSELL H, 5989 DENOVA ST
BATON ROUGE 70812
RAY C, 4846 LANIER DR
BATON ROUGE 70812
WILBERT, 4545 MARIBEL DR
BATON ROUGE 70812
RANDY, 6538 VINEYARD DR
BATON ROUGE 70812
MEL, 3733 BYRD DR
BATON ROUGE 70814
GERALD A, 4131 CARIBOU CT
BATON ROUGE 70814
MICHAEL G, 3512 CRESTAIRE DR
BATON ROUGE 70814
JOHN E, 3310 FT MEYERS AV
BATON ROUGE 70814
JOHN E, 3828 SARASOTA DR
BATON ROUGE 70814

THOMAS, 11440 BARD AV
BATON ROUGE 70815
DEBBIE, 1737 LA ANNIE DR
BATON ROUGE 70815
E, 12503 LA MARGIE AV
BATON ROUGE 70815
SHELTON J, 10722 REDOAK DR
BATON ROUGE 70815
DOUGLAS J, 2435 AUBIN LN
BATON ROUGE 70816
CHARLES H, 2442 INVERRARY DR
BATON ROUGE 70816
HERMAN M, 1045 LAKEHONT DR
BATON ROUGE 70816
MARY, 4944 S SHERWD FORST BL 137
BATON ROUGE 70816
RICK, 11555 SOUTHFORK AV
BATON ROUGE 70816
ANDREW A, 4247 SOUTHPARK DR
BATON ROUGE 70816
EUCLIDE J, 16827 STRAIN RD
BATON ROUGE 70816
ALICE, 16953 STRAIN RD
BATON ROUGE 70816
DELMA, 4461 BANKERS LN
BATON ROUGE 70817
GARY, 17425 PALADIN DR
BATON ROUGE 70817
PERRY J, 13939 LEEANNE AV
BATON ROUGE 70818
PATRICK, 3270 OTTAWA DR
BATON ROUGE 70819
LEONCE, 4445 ALVIN DARK AV
BATON ROUGE 70820
PIERRE J, 4546 ALVIN DARK AV APT 13
BATON ROUGE 70820
HANK, 5055 NICHOLSON DR
BATON ROUGE 70820
REBECCA, 4444 TIGERLAND AV
BATON ROUGE 70820
LOUISE, 4606 Y A TITTLE AV
BATON ROUGE 70820
ADELLE L, RR 1 BX 28C
GLOSTER 71030
SIDNEY J, 936 DREXEL DR
SHREVEPORT 71106
JAMES W, 7024 W CANAL BL
SHREVEPORT 71108
CLIFTON J, RR 1 BX 167
MONROE 71202
CRAIG J, 106 PARKWEST DR
WEST MONROE 71291
DURWIN P, BX 538
SIMMESPORT 71369
HILMAN, BX 72
SIMMESPORT 71369
LISA, BX 2176
VIDALIA 71373
LLOYD, RR 3 BX 390
COLFAX 71417
RUBY, 208 DUNN ST
OAKDALE 71463

ARKANSAS

ANGEL, 806 OMA ST
H SPG NAT PK 71901
M, LOST CREEK RD
PEARCY 71964

OKLAHOMA

MARK, 3232 RAINTREE RD
OKLAHOMA CITY 73120
S E, 4632 61ST ST NW
OKLAHOMA CITY 73122
PAUL, 1410 LESTER RD
LAWTON 73503

TEXAS

V L, 2037 S GLENBROOK DR
GARLAND 75041
GORDON, 1532 VALLEY TRL
MESQUITE 75149
J H, 2604 GLOBE ST
DALLAS 75228
JACKIE, 9855 SHADOW WAY ST APT 2351
DALLAS 75243
MARC, 12816 MIDWAY RD APT 2051
DALLAS 75244
DWAINE, RR 2 BX 137
KARNACK 75661
KAY, 1600 WOODHILL LN
BEDFORD 76021
ROBERT, 705 CROYDON DR
FORT WORTH 76140
MOLLY, 429 LORINE
KELLER 76248
DORIS, 1340 HILLER ST
HOUSTON 77015
WAYNE, 13237 LAGUNA ST
HOUSTON 77015
RANDOLPH M, 13419 NATASHA LN
HOUSTON 77015
R E, 311 QUEENSTOWN LN
HOUSTON 77015
ALBERT P, 703 AZALEADELL LN
HOUSTON 77018
ELLEN, 1647 DU BARRY DR
HOUSTON 77018
GAIL, 491 TOWN & CNTRY VG
HOUSTON 77024
MICHAEL D, 10530 BARADA ST
HOUSTON 77034
LAWRENCE J, 118 E EDGEBROOK ST APT 102
HOUSTON 77034
DAVID, 3910 BETHANY ST
HOUSTON 77039
JOSEPH H, 1955 FOUNTAIN VIEW DR APT 99
HOUSTON 77057

G F, 1712 CRESTDALE ST
HOUSTON 77080
VICKI L, 10042 WARWANA ST
HOUSTON 77080
J A, 9214 DANFORTH WY
HOUSTON 77083
RONALD, 7217 STUEBNER AIRLN APT B
HOUSTON 77091
MILTON, BX 24
CLEVELAND 77328
CHARLOTTE, BX 1805
NEW CANEY 77357
SHERYL, 3012 CARTER ST
PASADENA 77503
KENNETH C, 4010 DANPRE ST
PASADENA 77504
JOSEPH M, 4831 COLOMBIA DR
PASADENA 77505
CARRIE M, BX 255
BATSON 77519
D J, 405 E STERLING ST
BAYTOWN 77520
P R, 1125 CAROLYN ST
DEER PARK 77536
DEBORAH J, 3440 PINE LN
DEER PARK 77536
LEE R, 437 BLUEBONNET DR
FREEPORT 77541
M J, 1206 W 6TH ST
FREEPORT 77541
ERNEST, 1843 W 11TH ST
FREEPORT 77541
BILL, RR 1 BX 90G
HULL 77564
C G, BX 854
BRIDGE CITY 77611
C G, 380 GUM DR
BRIDGE CITY 77611
WEBBLEE, 14 PARKLAND ST
BRIDGE CITY 77611
ERNEST, 2739 MONTROSE ST
GROVES 77619
CONNIE, BX 1228
KOUNTZE 77625
EVELYN, BX 841
KOUNTZE 77625
R M, 2907 W BOSTON ST
NEDERLAND 77627
ADAM J, 3311 TYLER ST
NEDERLAND 77627
TODD, 2716 VERNON ST
NEDERLAND 77627
VERNAL, RR 8 BX 1110
ORANGE 77630
ANN, BX 137
ORANGFIELD 77639
JAMES, 3249 BELL ST
PORT ARTHUR 77640
LUCIUS, 2401 E 17TH ST
PORT ARTHUR 77640
WILLIE G, 7908 HEATHERBRK TRL
PORT ARTHUR 77642
ROLAND, 5313 LEWIS DR
PORT ARTHUR 77642
EMILE, 708 QUEENS CT
PORT ARTHUR 77642
JOHN P, 536 TRINITY AV
PORT ARTHUR 77642
MILDRED, 5217 E 5TH ST
PORT ARTHUR 77642
PEARL, 1945 PENNSYLVANIA AV
BEAUMONT 77701
JOHN M, 3460 ELDER ST
BEAUMONT 77703
BURKE, RR 6 BX 1008
BEAUMONT 77705
JAMES R, 5955 PINKSTAFF LN
BEAUMONT 77706
MICHAEL, 1002 MELISSA DR
SAN ANTONIO 78213
SIMON, 4460 S FLORES ST
SAN ANTONIO 78214
MICHAEL J, 773 CHAFFEE RD
SAN ANTONIO 78234
NOLIN J, 8500 MICHELLE WY
SAN ANTONIO 78239
JOHNNY J, RR 1 BX 147M
MATHIS 78368
IRENE M, BX 1786
SAN BENITO 78586
R P, 1113 N SHORE DR
SAN BENITO 78586
MANUEL, 1008 W 7TH ST
WESLACO 78586
LAWRENCE, 4410 16TH ST
LUBBOCK 79416
RONALD, 4210 E 53RD ST
ODESSA 79762
DOUGLAS, 4535 R L SHOEMAKR DR
EL PASO 79924

COLORADO

JAMES F, 1920 CANYON BL APT 5
BOULDER 80302

WYOMING

ROBERT, 4725 KING ARTHUR WY
CHEYENNE 82009

ARIZONA

MARK, 4035 W POINSETTA DR
PHOENIX 85029

NEW MEXICO

C, 1520 W MADLEY AV
LAS CRUCES 88005

NEVADA

DALTON J, 116 LAKE GLEN DR APT AS
CARSON CITY 89701

CALIFORNIA

DAVID, 229 3RD AV
VENICE 90291
RICK, 7521 VALLEY VIEW ST
BUENA PARK 90620
SELMA I, 10806 MILANO ST
NORWALK 90650
DENIS O, 30422 SANDTRAP DR
AGOURA HILLS 91301
LLOYD, 1261 STARLIT RD
LAGUNA BEACH 92651
L D, 31608 LOS RIOS ST
SN JUN CPSTRN 92675
LLOYD D, BX 163
LAGUNA BEACH 92677
WESLEY, 1750 LOCUST RAVINE
BAKERSFIELD 93306
JANYCE M, 316 BARRINGTON PL
LOMPOC 93436
BOB, 3005 CEBADA CYN RD
LOMPOC 93436
MICHAEL, 586 ORANGE AV
LOS ALTOS 94022
WALTER T, BX 5467
REDWOOD CITY 94063
WALTER T, 2007 CLEMATIS CT
FREMONT 94538
JACK M, 26404 PARKSIDE DR
HAYWARD 94542
WALTER C, 27638 ANDERSON PL
HAYWARD 94544
CHARLES C, ROSSI RD BX 990
SAINT HELENA 94574
GEORGE, 1886 MARYWOOD DR
PARADISE 95969
SALLY A, BX 755
DUNSMUIR 96025
LARRY, 5961 CASTLE AV
DUNSMUIR 96025

OREGON

MARY, 10965 HWY 36
MAPLETON 97453
MARY, 302 S HUMBOLT
CANYON CITY 97820

The HELM frequently had a dome-shaped top section (SKULL) to deflect blows. The most popular form of CREST was a fan-shaped construction of painted parchment on a wood or metal frame.

The viewing area (SIGHT) when the VISOR was down permitted limited vision but was small enough to reject weapon thrusts. The air slots in the visor were called BREATHS. When not in use in combat, the visor was lifted or removed altogether. The neck cover (GORGET)

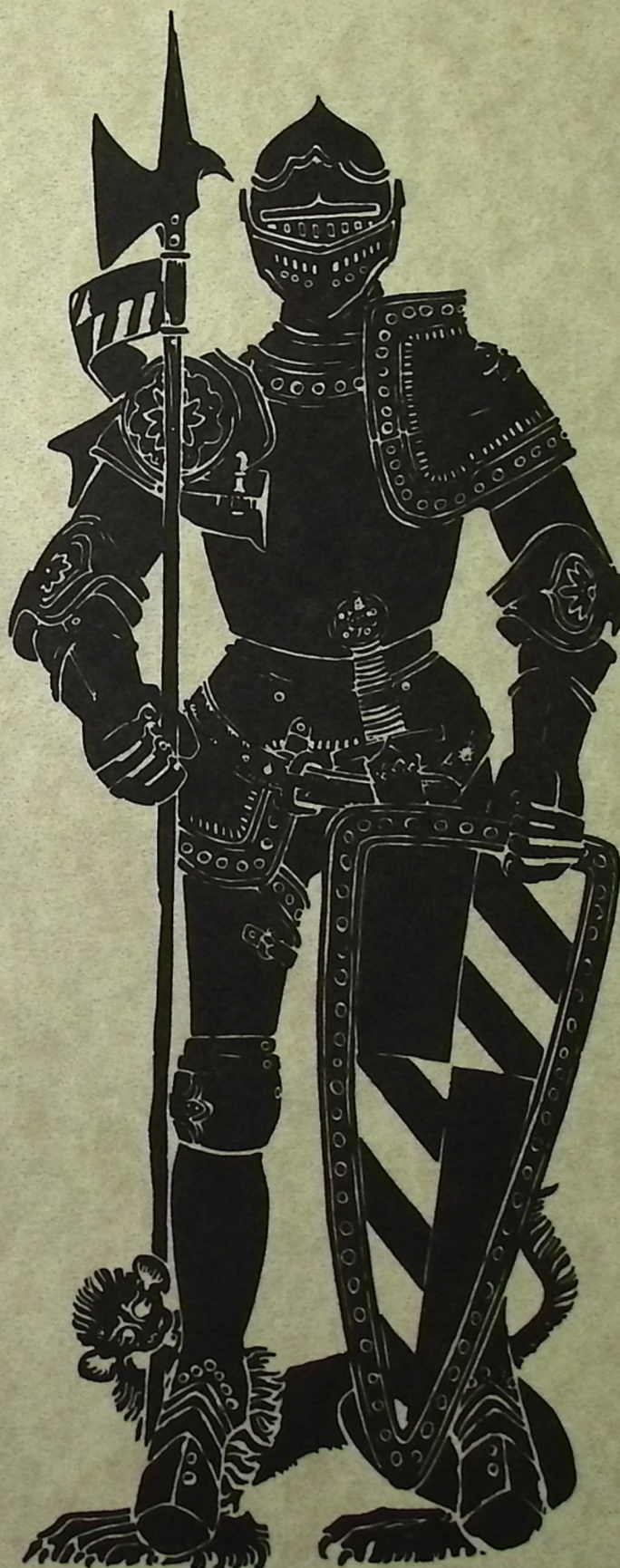
was a series of curved plates which were tied or chained together. Body armor was usually strapped over chain mail. The upper arm (PAULDRON) and lower arm (VAMBRACE) defences were curved plates articulated at the elbow with small cupped plates (COUTERS). A circular plate (RONDEL or BESAGEW)

was tied or riveted at the shoulder. The BREASTPLATE, a single plate covering the whole chest, was developed from a series of small plates which were chained or riveted

together. It was generally tied or buckled across the open back, although some breastplates with holes for lacings apparently had some form of back defence. The LANCE REST was only used in tournaments or combat and was generally folded away or removed when not in use. The hip defence (TASSET) was usually a series of curved articulated plates which encircled the waist and were fastened at the sides. Leg harness consisted of curved plates (CUISSSES) about the upper leg and lower leg (GREAVES).

The knee defence (POLEYN) had small circular side wings to protect the tendons inside the joint. Foot defences (SABATON) were often plate-covered shoes. Hands were protected by cuffs and encircling wrist plates, with the fingers covered by rows of overlapping scales (GAUNTLETS). The SHIELD was generally long with a flattened top and pointed bottom, a design which allowed the user both visibility and maneuverability on horseback.

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THE GATE HOUSE

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| A The Chapel | F Inner Court |
| B Constables Outer Chamber | G Keep |
| C Constables Inner Chamber | H Kitchen |
| D Gate Passage | I Eastern Halls |
| E The Barbican | J Guest Rooms |

STATE ROOMS

- | |
|-----------------|
| K Great Hall |
| L State Chamber |
| M Service Rooms |
| N Storage |
| O Stables |



The castle served not only as a centre for offence and defence of a particular garrison, it was also one of the principle residences of its owner from where he administered his estates. This 12th Century castle omits purely military features to show internal arrangements as it functioned in times of peace.

PRIVATE ROOMS

- | |
|-------------------|
| P Hall |
| Q Great Chamber |
| R Inner Chamber |
| S Ante Room |
| T Squires Chamber |

ABOUT YOUR PURCHASE

Thank you for purchasing your family Registry and for becoming one of Halbert's valuable customers. No doubt you will find your Registry useful, informative and entertaining! Your Registry is the result of pooling the research, knowledge and talent of innumerable skilled individuals on our staff. These researchers consult our extensive library containing the most complete surname information in this country. Our hope is that you'll use the fundamental information we have provided as well as the unique New World Registry to pursue your family tree with greater understanding and more success because of your new-found knowledge.

One of the first steps in understanding your family's history and significance is learning about immigration to the New World. Your brave ancestors left their homeland for a totally unknown land. Just making the decision to leave must have been an incredible undertaking, and surviving the trip across the ocean was in itself an ordeal. Conditions aboard most ships were sub-human, however, most of Europe's emigrants survived and arrived in the New World to make a new home for themselves. You'll read about this in Section I of your Registry.

It is also important to learn how and why surnames came to be. Primary sources for the meaning of surnames -- occupation (John Baker), location (John Brook), father's name (John Williamson), and personal characteristics (John Short) -- are explained in detail in your Registry so that you will be able to determine what your name might mean. Plus you'll find instructions for using the Soundex System which can help you locate ancestors or distant relatives whose name might be spelled differently.

The word "heraldry" is familiar to all of us but do you know where it came from? You'll read about this in your Registry, plus the fascinating history of Coats of Arms and why they were so important in days of yore.

Your Registry will also tell you how to begin the important search for your ancestors. Because Halbert's has had vast experience in researching

names in the New World, you'll find our step-by-step instructions extremely helpful in completing the search for your ancestors.

Returning to the land of your ancestors is truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Now by using the research guide in your Registry, you have the opportunity to see your ancestral homeland not as most visitors do, but rather as "family" would have you see it. Thousands of Halbert's customers have gone "home" over the past years and in Section V you'll learn how you and your family can participate in a unique heritage tour.

Finally, in Section VI of your Registry, you'll see how far and wide those who share your name have dispersed throughout the New World. Literally thousands of hours of research by the Halbert's staff were required to compile this listing of names and addresses. Nowhere will you find a listing such as this; it will be invaluable to you as you pursue the search for your ancestors and discover long-lost relatives!

Please bear in mind that your Registry does not represent your individual lineage or your family's genealogy. It is, however, a guide to help you discover and document your own unique heritage. Combining the information you learn about your ancestors with your Registry will create a priceless family heirloom for generations to come. We're proud to be able to present you with this invaluable tool.

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